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Historical Sketch

of

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Number One Hundred and One

(Known as Columbia Typographical Society from 1815 to 1867)

by
[George Gordon Seibold]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1915

437910
9.8.45

Compiled by
GEORGE G. SEIBOLD
Secretary

NATIONAL CAPITAL PRESS



Imposing Stone
On which was drafted, A. D. 1815,
by the late Jacob Gideon and others,
the Constitution of the
"Columbia Typographical Society."

Presented to
the Society, A. D. 1865, by
George S. Gideon, Esq.

Columbia Typographical Society

1815 to 1867

IMPRESSED with a need of reliance on Divine Providence in the duty of committing to paper a partial record of our organization from its inception, like the pioneers, who, in 1815, bespoke the benign influence of the Creator, I breathe a prayer for guidance, as well as of gratitude for the watchcare that has made it possible for us to progress as we have, and for the privilege of helping to shape the destinies of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, as its secretary, for over a decade.

It is no easy task to condense so lengthy a record as has been ours with entire satisfaction either to myself or others at interest, so the reader will kindly bear with me if I fail to perpetuate happenings which, in his opinion, should have been set down.

I have never read the declaration of principles as recorded in the century-old book still in possession of the Union without feeling that it expresses the sentiment of our present-day membership, and my only regret is that I am unable to name its exact author, although he was one of a committee consisting of Messrs. Lewis, Coyle, Gideon, and Suter.

The cornerstone of the Columbia Typographical Society, as expressed in the declaration of principles referred to, was laid on January 7, 1815, and was as follows:

Whereas experience having proven that the association of individuals and the formation of societies, for the express purpose of benevolence, have seldom, if ever, failed to meet the sanction of both God and man, we, therefore, with these ends in view, and by this incontrovertible truth, strongly impressed with the hope that our endeavor will, in like manner, merit the commendation of all good men, and draw down upon all our undertakings the benign influence of our Creator, do unite and form ourselves as one body for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves one to the other in the manner following.

Just how nearly akin were the promptings of humanity a century ago and at the present time can be gathered from the fact that the original Constitution of the Society contained a provision "that the sum of \$15 be allowed from the funds of the Society to the widow or nearest relative of any deceased member, for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses, &c." The same principle governs us today, the only difference being in the amount.

Although the names of the organizers have been contained in previous publications of the Union, I deem it but fitting that they should be presented here, to the end that we may honor their memory and exhibit pride in the achievement of men who builded better than they knew. They are as follows:

Alexander Graham, Andrew Tate, Francis Burke, Jacob Gideon, Jr., F. Coyle, Peter C. Konkle, H. C. Lewis, Henry Martin, John H. Wade, David McKenna, Christopher Byrne, William Righter, John Allen, Robert Allen, W. T. Nowlands, John Hine, James Pettigrew, John Erskine, John Morrison, Alex. I. Lawrence, Wm. Dougherty, H. G. Foster, James B. Carter, Robert Dodson, Augustin P. Searing, D. Tuttle, D. Force, T. Byrne, John Suter and W. S. D. Grusko.

On January 7, 1815, organization was perfected by the election of the first officers. Alexander Graham was chosen president; William Duncan, vice president; Andrew Tate, treasurer, and John Suter, secretary.

From the early minutes of the Society, it would appear that the dues were payable at the meetings, as they show that "the minutes having been read and the monthly 'contributions' collected," the meeting proceeded to the consideration of such business as was on hand.

In March, 1815, a set of By-Laws were adopted, and as they contain some interesting ones a summary of the same is herewith presented:

That no debate shall take place on any subject which is not reduced to writing; all unfinished business shall be first in order, unless otherwise directed by a majority of votes; the president, vice president, treasurer and secretary shall not be liable to serve on any committee; all resolutions to be read three times before passage; the presiding officer shall, during the hours of business, have his head uncovered; in debate, each member rising to speak shall address, "Mr.

President," with his head uncovered, and shall remain so until he resumes his seat; no one to leave room without permission.

What seems to have been a method of procedure peculiar to the Society was the plan of electing officers without nomination, as it is recorded in the early years of its history, in electing officers, or filling a vacancy, no nominations being made, that "Messrs. So-and So were appointed tellers of election, and reported that the following had been elected."

Notices having been sent to Typographical Societies in other cities of the adoption of a scale of prices, the first acknowledgment, in which co-operation was promised, came from Peter Force, on Aug. 15, 1815. Peter Force was then president of New York Typographical Society, and later became a member of Columbia Typographical Society. He was Mayor of the City of Washington, in 1836, and as such his picture hangs in the Municipal Building in this city. Credit for the suggestion of a uniform rate to govern societies throughout the country, which rightfully belongs to Columbia Typographical Society, is given in the "History of the Typographical Union," issued by the I. T. U. in 1913, to the New York Society, which suggested the matter some years later.

On Dec. 23, 1815, the Society considered the advisability of celebrating its first anniversary, but finally decided to forego that pleasure.

The first expulsion from the Society, which was for being in arrears nine months, occurred on April 6, 1816, while on July 5, 1816, the

Society passed its first meeting, due to the lack of a quorum; Robert Dodson was granted permission to withdraw from the Society, Aug. 5, 1816, which was the first loss for that reason.

The attitude of the early societies in regard to those who violated their objects is clearly set forth in a communication from the Albany Society, under date of Oct. 4, 1816, which states:

All bodies formed for the purpose of maintaining the rights of those concerned therein, while at the same time they afford relief in cases of distress, ought to possess the means of holding up to the contempt of those societies who have the same just and benevolent ends in view such persons as, either from self-interest or perverseness, endeavor to defeat the objects of such associations.

In March, 1817, the Society decided that a copy of the Constitution and "List of Prices" was sufficiently valuable to the membership to charge for, and it was therefore decided to require each member to pay $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per copy.

During the first three years of its existence the Society had no less than 14 secretaries, 6 of whom were temporary.

That the Society did not regard Alexandria as coming under its jurisdiction is shown by the minutes of Jan. 3, 1818, which so declares, although this view was not the sentiment of the entire membership.

The Society prospered financially, as well as numerically. What appears to have been the first general statement was submitted to the

Society on Feb. 7, 1818, after two years of its existence, the showing being—Receipts from all sources, \$217.75; expenditures, \$57.06.

The veneration in which the Constitution of the Society was held is apparent in the report of a committee appointed to revise it, dated April 4, 1818, as follows: "In taking into consideration the importance of the trust committed to them, it was with diffidence that they approached so sacred an instrument as that form of government which bound them to each other by the most solemn ties." And no less impressive than the original declaration of principles is the preamble which accompanied the revision, as follows:

Whereas the formation of societies for the better securing and more effectually maintaining the privileges and prerogatives of any well-disposed class of men is consonant with, and sanctioned by, every principle of justice and equity, and

Whereas the association of individuals for the purpose of benevolence is, we have a right to believe, approved by the Deity, while it meets with the wishes of every liberal-minded member of the community,

We, therefore, actuated by these motives, do unite ourselves as one body for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves one to the other in form and manner following.

A seal for the Society, which had been a matter of concern for a considerable time, was finally determined upon at the Dec. 5, 1818, meeting, and is described as follows:

The seal to be of a circular form; near the bottom of the circle a press, surmounted by an eagle, holding in its beak the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," over which,

around the top of the circle, the motto, "The Preservative Art;" on one side of the press a Bible, and on the other the front page of a newspaper, the wings of the eagle to rest upon the two latter; around the lower part of the circle the words, "Columbia Typographical Society."

The seal was procured Feb. 6, 1819.

In 1821 the Society had reached such a stage of financial prosperity that the funds, which had remained in the hands of the treasurer, became a matter of concern and caused steps to be taken looking to the loaning of the money to the members at interest or depositing the same in bank, all plans being temporarily defeated, although Samuel Harris later succeeded in borrowing \$250 from the Society on two lots held by him, which sum was later returned to the Society with interest. The practice of loaning the funds afterward became general, a number of members availing themselves of the privilege. The annual expenditures up to this time amounted to only \$16.81. The question of incorporating was also considered, but was decided in the negative.

A report submitted by Secretary William Kerr, Jr., showed that 78 persons had joined the Society up to January, 1822, and by reason of the information contained in this report a system of disbursement was presented which is the same method in vogue at present, being by vouchers signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

At the conclusion of the meeting held Jan. 3, 1824, the celebration of the ninth anniversary

of the Society was observed, and as it appears to have been the first important observance of the kind up to this point, the following account is reproduced from the records:

Immediately after adjournment, the members of the Society, in conjunction with a number of gentlemen of the profession, proceeded to Mr. Carusi's Assembly Room, where they partook of a supper, provided for the occasion of celebrating the ninth anniversary of the Society. The guests who politely favored the supper by their presence are: Mr. Gales, Mr. Seaton, Mr. Agg, Mr. Haughton, General Rogers, Mr. Weightman, Mr. Carter, Mr. Davis, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. DeKrafft. Mr. Elliott, Mr. Way, Mr. Gideon, Major Davidson, and Mr. Meehan were among the invited guests, but did not attend; besides whom there were, of the profession, not less than fifty, rendering, by decorum, the evening agreeable as it was interesting and improving. Numerous toasts and technical sentiments were drank, illustrative and approbatory of the Art of Printing. Mr. Severance, a member of the Society, after the second set toast was drank, addressed the company in an appropriate manner on the subject of "Printing." The supper was furnished at two dollars each one. Mr. Delano (vice president) presided, assisted by Mr. Francis Coyle as vice president.

At various stages during the existence of the Society other anniversaries were celebrated, the most notable of which was the fiftieth, an account of which occurs further on.

In July, 1824, the Society participated as a body in the celebration of the anniversary of Independence Day, of which the following is recorded:

On this occasion the Society, which was very respectably attended, displayed two banners. The Ramage

press was drawn along in the procession, throwing off copies of the Declaration of Independence. The press, drawn by four horses, was safely conveyed, and presented one of the most interesting scenes called forth by the occasion.

Each member wore a silver composing rule as a badge, purchased by the Society, and it is recorded that F. G. Fish presented a lengthy protest to the next meeting, not against participation in the celebration, but against "the use of the funds of the Society contrary to the objects of the same."

At the meeting held Jan. 1, 1825, two members of the Society, having paid dues promptly for ten years, were "exonerated" from the further payment.

By an amendment to the Constitution in March, 1825, it was provided that "the funds of the Society shall never be divided among, or become the private property of, the members, but shall remain a permanent and distinct fund for the objects specified in the preceding section while seven resident members shall be opposed to such division." The objects specified were "the relief of sick and distressed members, their widows and orphans, for defraying the funeral expenses of deceased members, and for paying all necessary contingent expenses."

July 13, 1826, at a special meeting, the Society took note of the passing away of "the two most distinguished and venerated patriots of the Republic: Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, one the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the other the pillar of its support in the Congress of 1776."

At the twelfth anniversary of the Society on Jan. 6, 1827, Samuel H. Smith presented the following sentiment: "The Printing Press and the Steam Engine—May the one be as pre-eminently powerful by the condensation of mind as the other is by that of matter."

The Society did not look with favor upon honorary membership in the earlier years, as is evidenced by its action upon a resolution offered at the February, 1827, meeting, providing for the same, which was laid on the table.

A blue silk sash, to be worn by the president in the public processions of the Society, was procured July 7, 1827.

In August, 1828, an article on "Intemperance Among Printers," published in a Boston paper, agitated the Society considerably, a committee appointed to investigate the matter reporting that it was not deemed wise to attempt to pass judgment on happenings in a jurisdiction so far removed. The following extract from correspondence on the subject, by C. G. Greene, is worthy of note:

Printers number among their brethren men whose talents, genius, and patriotism have rendered them an honor to their country and a blessing to the world. Who are the most able conductors of the Press at this moment? Printers. Printers whose only school has been a printing office (the best place on earth to learn human nature), and who by their industry and perseverance have become a class of men second to none in America in point of character and influence.

The By-Laws of the Society were amended on Dec. 6, 1828, to provide that "the hours of meeting shall be as follows: From the first

Saturday in April to the first Saturday in October, inclusive, at early candle light, and from the first Saturday in November to the first Saturday in March, inclusive, at 7 o'clock P. M."

The latter part of 1828 and the fore part of 1829 developed a tendency on the part of the membership to borrow the funds of the organization. Upon proper security being given sums up to \$500 were loaned at suitable interest. Some of these loans the Society had considerable difficulty in collecting.

In December, 1829, it became known that a member was working in Georgetown below the established rate of the Society, whereupon the question of jurisdiction was considered. This being decided in the affirmative, the offending member was expelled, on March 6, 1830.

At a special meeting held Oct. 19, 1830, it was resolved "that this Society will take pleasure in uniting with the mechanics and other workingmen of the City of Washington, and with their fellow citizens in general, in the public celebration proposed to be held on Thursday, the 28th instant, commemorative of the late glorious revolution in France."

The account of the celebration states that the Society joined the procession south of the President's House and marched to the Capitol. The military companies of the District led the procession, "followed by the President of the United States and other high officials of the Government; then came the French Legation and the orator of the day, Gen. Walter Jones,

the committee of arrangements, the surviving officers of the revolution, the natives of France residing in the District, carrying the tri-color, with the distinguished General Bernard at their head; the corporate District authorities, societies of the city, and citizens generally."

Nothing of special significance is then recorded until 1834, and the intervening time between the last-mentioned date and 1899 has been so well covered by the History of the Society contained in the First Yearbook of Columbia Typographical Union that I have drawn largely from the same, and wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the author, Mr. P. J. Haltigan, at present reading clerk of the House of Representatives, for information derived from that source.

In 1834 the Society numbered 183. With the increasing number of societies elsewhere, it was considered a propitious time to enter into closer affiliation with kindred bodies, and in March of that year a resolution was considered looking to that end. Although several efforts were made to secure favorable action, they were fruitless.

The first boycott by the Society is recorded in 1834. Gen. Duff Green, editor of the *U. S. Telegraph*, boasted at a banquet that it was his intention to employ a large number of children to take the place of journeymen then employed by him, so as to raise a *respectable* class of men in their places. Subsequently he introduced non-union printers and two-third apprentices into his office, in consequence of which a boycott was declared by the Society

against his establishment, and the prosecution of several members followed. The trouble continued until 1837, when the strike was declared off, the office in the meantime having changed ownership.

An effort to organize a National Society was again made Dec. 5, 1835, but it was not until nearly a year later that a gathering of delegates from the different Typographical Societies for that purpose met in Washington, nothing materializing from it.

In September, 1837, a meeting of what was called a National Typographical Society was held in New York, at which New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Mobile, New Orleans and Washington were represented, the last-named by Messrs. Clephane and Handley. The several meetings were very beneficial, and out of them the organization of the National Typographical Union in 1852 at Cincinnati no doubt resulted, although Columbia Typographical Society did not then become a member.

In the light of the wonderful development of the typesetting machine, a letter from J. D. Hill, of Warrenton, Va., in 1840, requesting the Society to lend its assistance in promoting a machine for setting and distributing type by acquiring the patent right for the District, is prophetic. Just what the printers of that day thought of the idea is shown by the action on the request, the secretary being directed to promptly inform Mr. Hill of their declination.

During the most of the forties, the Society pursued the even tenor of its way, routine matters generally taking up the time.

When the movement for the erection of the Washington Monument was started in 1849, the Society decided to be represented by a stone, and raised by subscription among its members more than sufficient for that purpose, the surplus being turned over to the Monument Association. The stone was procured and occupies a prominent place in the splendid shaft, being inscribed as follows:

PRESENTED
BY THE COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
(INSTITUTED JANUARY, 1815),
AS A MEMENTO OF THEIR VENERATION FOR
THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

The original scale of prices adopted by the Society remained unchanged until 1850, and was as follows:

During session of Congress, \$10 per week; working on Sunday, \$2; during recess of Congress, \$9 per week; piecework, 28 cents per 1,000 ems for brevier and larger types; less than brevier, $33\frac{1}{3}$ cents per 1,000 ems.

In 1850, however, agitation was started which resulted in increasing the weekly scale to \$12, although the piece rates remained as before.

The death of Henry Clay in 1852 was recorded in the minutes of the Society by the adoption of resolutions reciting "that the Columbia Typographical Society has heard with emotions of deep sensibility the death of Henry Clay, the wise statesman, the true patriot, and the National and firm friend of the rights of man in every clime."

The readiness of the Society to lend assistance to a sister society is shown when a strike of Baltimore printers occurred in February,

1853, and an appeal was made to the Washington Society for financial aid. At a special meeting it was agreed to circulate a voluntary subscription list among the members, by which a goodly sum was realized.

October 14, 1854, the scale of prices underwent another change, fourteen dollars per week becoming the wages, with piece rates unchanged. Strange as it may appear, the demand for an increase was cheerfully yielded.

From the earliest years of the Society's career ten hours constituted a day's work. Proposed changes in the scale of prices or hours of labor were looked upon with great disfavor and usually, in the very conservative deliberations of the Society, were quickly squelched. But there were many men fully alive to the necessity of advancement, the late William R. McLean and John G. Judd being splendid specimens of those who sought to ameliorate existing evils. Geo. A. R. McNeir, the first president of Columbia Typographical Union and at present a member of No. 101, was among the young men who were ever on the alert to bring about a better condition of affairs among the craft.

Resolutions providing for an eight-hour day were first considered by the Society in 1857, and although they were not adopted at that time, they were the forerunner of the agitation which later resulted in a partial adoption of that system, which has now become universal among the craft.

In December, 1859, a silver composing-stick and rule were presented to Michael Caton, a pressman, who had then completed his

twenty-fifth year as treasurer of the Society, the presentation address being made by William R. McLean. Mr. Caton joined the Society in 1817, pressmen being then affiliated with the Society.

The death of Mr. Joseph Gales, which occurred in July, 1860, called forth an appreciative expression from the Society, Mr. Gales being "one of the honored heads of the *National Intelligencer* and an old and much-valued friend and fellow-craftsman."

The Society attended his funeral in a body and invited the book-binders "and all others connected with the profession" to take part in the obsequies.

The breaking out of the Civil War brought with it a demand for an increase in the scale of prices, a move which succeeded without friction owing to the necessities of the time, the Government Printing Office also readily conceding the demand.

An amendment calling for an eight-hour day, adopted in November, 1861, was later repealed, owing to the difficulty of enforcing it in the newly established Government Printing Office.

The sentiment looking to affiliation with the National Typographical Union manifested itself strongly in 1863, but was vigorously opposed by some of the members, nothing resulting from the agitation.

The death of John C. Rives, proprietor of the *Globe*, the official record of Congress in those days, was lamented in appropriate resolutions, the Society assembling in Government Printing Office Square and attending the funeral in a body. His death occurred April 11, 1864.

The continuance of the war and the existing high prices caused the Society to again revise its scale in 1864, when the weekly rate was increased from \$18 to \$21 and piecework from 50 to 60 cents per 1,000 ems. In November of that year the weekly scale was increased to \$24.

In 1864 the Society extended an invitation to the National Typographical Union to hold its meeting in Washington in 1865, the fiftieth anniversary year, which invitation was declined, and it is now also a matter of history that an invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its gathering of 1915 in Washington to assist Columbia Typographical Union in celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary was also declined.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, which eclipsed all previous occasions, was participated in by about 150 members and a number of invited guests. The officers of the Society were: John C. C. Whaley, president; George A. R. McNeir, vice president; Jesse J. Judge, financial secretary; E. MacMurray, corresponding and recording secretary, and Michael Caton, treasurer.

The celebration took place on January 7, 1865, being held at the Seaton House, and the supper was "gotten up in superb style by Sluyter." The Finley Hospital Band, led by Professor Lilly, a member of the Society, furnished the music.

The newspaper account of the affair occupied three 18-inch columns of what is now known as six point.

That the members of the old Society gave proper attention to the wants of the inner man is very apparent from the reading of the following "Bill of Fare."

SOUP

MOCK TURTLE

OYSTER

REMOVES

PICKLED OYSTERS

FRIED OYSTERS

COLD ORNAMENTAL DISHES

PATE DE GIBER EN CROUTE

JAMBON WESTPHALIE, A LA GELEE

GALANTINE DE CHAPON, AU TRUFFE SUR SOCIE

CHICKEN SALAD DECORE

BUFFALO TONGUES A LA GELEE

HOT ENTREES

FILET OF BEEF A LA TOULOUSE

SUPREME DE DINDENAU

CUTLETS A PARYARSKY, A LA Russe

TIMBALL OF MACARONI A LA MILANAISE

GAME

RED HEAD DUCKS

CANVAS BACK DUCKS

PRAIRIE CHICKENS

PHEASANTS QUAIL

PASTRY

CALVES' FOOT JELLY

CHAMPAGNE JELLY

BLANC MANGE

SPONGE CAKE

POUND CAKE

ORNAMENTS

DESSERT

APPLES

ORANGES

ALMEIRA GRAPES

VANILLA ICE CREAM

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM

ORANGE SHERBET

CHAMPAGNE

The invited guests included Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; John G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary; J. D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing; Mr. William Faxon, chief clerk of the Navy Department; Paymaster Cunningham, of the Navy; Hon. Horatio King, Hon. James Baldwin, Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, Hon. James Brooks, L. A. Gobright, of the Associated Press, Ben. Perley Poore, Esq., and others.

After discussing the bill of fare, Mr. J. C. C. Whaley, president of the Society, introduced the speakers and announced the toasts, which were repeated by Vice President G. A. R. McNeir, who presided at a separate table, as follows:

J. C. C. Whaley—*The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Columbia Typographical Society*: A festive day whose saddest and holiest thought is the memory of those who dedicated the first.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax—*Our Country*: May it pass safely through the storm of battle and of blood, and soon become, as its founders intended, the abode of peace, the sanctuary of the oppressed, and an indubitable example of the capacity of man for self-government.

Mr. John G. Nicolay—*The President of the United States*: The occupant of the highest station within the gift of man. May all his energies be devoted to the welfare of our common country, and may no action of his or of his successors lead us to forget that they fill a place immortalized in history by having been once occupied by George Washington.

Hon. James Brooks—*The Constitution of the United States*: A monument of wisdom, reared by our patriotic

forefathers. Let not Folly seek to destroy its beauty and symmetry, nor Wickedness attempt to tear down what Virtue has built upon the solid foundations of Truth and Justice.

Mr. William Faxon—*The Army and Navy*: Twin giants to whom are committed the guardianship of our flag and the defense of our country. May their leaders constantly remember the sacredness of their trusts and take no step which will not tend to the glory of one or the advancement of the other.

Our Deceased Members: They have solved the great problem and the wisdom of the past is now an open book before them. May all our actions be such as can be properly justified in their sight. (Drank standing and in silence.)

The Art of Printing: The recorder and preserver of all others. Without it history would be but tradition and all the arts and sciences unknown.

The name of the gentleman who responded to this toast is not given in the record.

Hon. James Baldwin, proprietor of the *Worcester Spy—The Press*: The safeguard of liberty; the universal school of the people; the true Archimedian lever, destined to raise the masses to the highest level of civilization.

Hon. Horatio King—*Benjamin Franklin*: The Printer, Patriot, Philosopher and Statesman. The craft's noblest ornament, Humanity's benefactor, and America's Son.

L. A. Gobright—*Woman*: A clean proof of nature's last and best work; the theme of artists and poets. But all the gifts of either are unequal to the task of portraying her graces or her worth.

John Landvoight, President of the Bookbinders' Association—*The Printer and Bookbinder*: One prepares the *jewel*, the other the *casket* in which to preserve it. May they always be full *bound* in the ties of good fellowship.

Other toasts and speakers were: "Legislative and Judiciary," Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, of New York; "The Telegraph," Ben Perley Poore; "The Federal City," Mayor Wallach; "The Typographical Society of Washington," Crosby S. Noyes.

The following note appears at the conclusion of the account of the celebration:

(NOTE.—When the Centennial Anniversary is celebrated, fifty years hence, when, probably, not one "*form*" that graced the festive board on this occasion will be left "*standing*," but all gone to "*pi*" in Mother Earth, I would kindly ask that the then Secretary read the foregoing account of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society.

E. MACMURRAY,
Secretary.)

This request will be complied with.

The old imposing stone upon which was drafted the Constitution of the Society in 1815 was presented to the organization by George S. Gideon during the progress of the celebration, provision having been made to place it in the custody of Michael Caton. It is now in possession of Columbia Union.

A committee was appointed at a special meeting April 15, 1865, consisting of William R. McLean, J. G. Judd, Daniel Harbaugh, Charles B. Hough, and O. H. Reid, to draft resolutions on the death of President Lincoln. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, were as follows:

Whereas, On the night of the 14th of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by the hand of an assassin, the noble, the artless, the generous, and the philanthropic spirit of

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, was suddenly launched into eternity, and his country thereby, in the midst of her jubilant rejoicings over glorious triumphs and the happy prospect of Peace and Union—so long and ardently toiled for by him—engulfed in a flood of sorrow, horror and mourning; therefore—

Resolved, By the Columbia Typographical Society, That we deeply feel this lamentable event to be a National affliction, and while mingling our tears with those of our fellow-citizens for the great calamity our country has sustained, would express the hope that those upon whom his mantle falls may safely pilot the nation to the haven of peace, union, and love so earnestly sought by our lamented, late President:

Resolved, further, That as a mark of the respect we feel for the lamented deceased, the Columbia Typographical Society will attend the funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The seed sown in the early days of the Society for an eight-hour day began to take root in 1865, the movement having spread to other trades. Mass meetings, torchlight processions and other means were employed to arouse public interest in the movement. A memorial was presented to Congress setting forth the views of the workingmen.

It was not until October, 1866, however, that the scale of prices of the Society was amended providing that eight hours should constitute a day's work from the 1st of October to the 31st of March and ten hours from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, inclusive. A lengthy protest was presented by the employing printers to the Comptroller against the granting of the hours in the Government Printing Office and the Society was notified of

their refusal to concede the demand in their own offices, but these protests were afterward withdrawn and the scale established.

A strike occurred in the Government Printing Office when an effort was made to enforce the amendment, but lasted a short time, a communication granting the scale being received, as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1866.

SIR: Yours of this date, on behalf of the committee of the Columbia Typographical Society, with the evidence of the acquiescence of the employing printers of the city in the adoption by the Society of the eight-hour rule, is before me. In reply thereto I will briefly say that I feel fully authorized thereby, and therefore will pay four dollars per diem for eight hours' labor hereafter in accordance with the scale adopted by the Society.

Very respectfully yours,

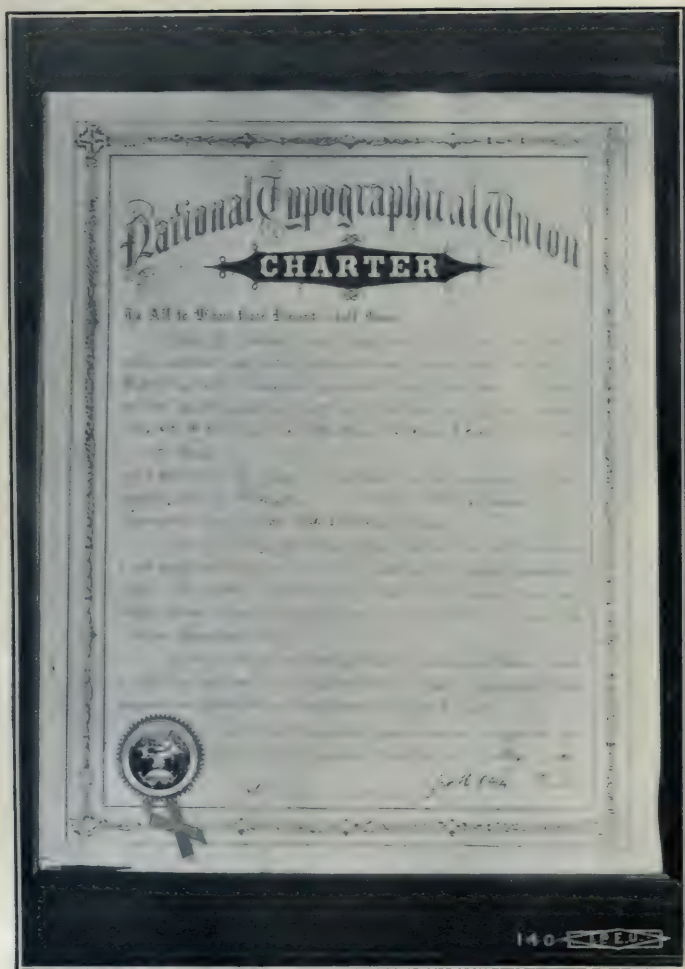
C. WENDELL, *Superintendent.*

A successful consummation of the numerous efforts to have the Society affiliate with the national body occurred in 1867, in response to an invitation from John H. Oberly, president of the National Typographical Union, and to Nicholas Watkins, who remained a member of No. 101 until Dec. 29, 1911, when he passed away, we are indebted for the resolutions which merged the Columbia Typographical Society into Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, the vote standing 70 yeas to 9 nays.

Geo. A. R. McNeir, who had succeeded to the presidency of the Society, at once made formal application to the National officers for

a charter, and at the meeting of June 1, 1867, it was presented and adopted. It was issued in the names of the last officers of the old Society, to which the National officers added that of Mr. Whaley, seven names being required by the National Constitution to make the document legal. The original charter hangs in the office of Columbia Union.





CHARTER OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 101

Surviving Members of Columbia Typographical Society

The members of the old Society still living
who are now connected with Columbia Typo-
graphical Union, No. 101, are as follows:

Thomas J. Alleger,
George W. Duval,
George A. R. McNeir,
Zophar Hunt,
John A. Goodrick,
William J. Frizzell,
William W. Maloney,
Edward H. Laws,
Samuel E. Mullen,
William McFarlane,
Dennison P. Rowell,
Richard H. Campbell,
George J. Schley,
Elam M. Hack,
William W. McCollum,
Edward Eberbach,
James G. Boss,
James P. Chandler,
Luther Woodward,
Edward W. Oyster,
Bartholomew C. White,
Edward Morgan,
Levi H. Patterson,
Henry C. Tarlton,
Jehiel Crossfield,
Richard B. Topham,
Louis P. Sutor,
H. Clay Evans,
James J. Murray.

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101

1867 to 1915

GEO. A. R. McNEIR, the last president of the old Society and the first president of Columbia Typographical Union, was born at Annapolis, Md., where he was educated in public and private schools and at St. John's College. He began his career as a printer in the office of his father, who was for many years State Printer. He first came to Washington in 1856, and was employed for several years in various book and newspaper offices, where he occupied responsible places. He is now an employe of the Government Printing Office, having been such for a long period of time, filling every position from compositor to foreman. He was a delegate to the National conventions of 1868 and 1870.

The officers of the Society, with the exception of Michael Caton, treasurer, who declined, were elected to serve the Union, William R. McLean being selected to succeed Mr. Caton.

The convention of the National Typographical Union of 1867, held in Memphis, to which Columbia Union sent delegates, voted to hold the 1868 meeting in Washington, and steps were taken by the local to raise funds to appropriately entertain the delegates.

The seal of Columbia Typographical Union, which was adopted in October, 1867, is presented herewith:



The convention of 1868 passed off with credit to Columbia Union, the delegates being T. F. Maher, George A. R. McNeir, and A. T. Cavis. At this time the membership numbered 525.

Recognizing the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, the Union on Sept. 17, 1870, elected to membership its first woman printer, Miss Mary S. Greene.

An appeal from the Chicago fire sufferers in 1871 met with a hearty response, the employes of the Government Printing Office donating one day's pay and an additional \$500 being collected from other sources.

A bill designed to reduce wages and increase the hours in the Government Printing Office in 1871 failed, thanks to the vigorous work of

the Society, in co-operation with the other branches of the craft.

The *Chronicle* strike of 1875 was the first instance of the organization meeting with a serious setback. At this time nonunionists were imported by the *Chronicle* and heavy assessments were levied on the membership of the Union to provide for those on strike, which threatened to extend to other offices. A proposition was received from the employers providing for a \$20 scale for eight hours and \$24 for ten hours. After a lengthy struggle the hours eventually went back to ten in the late seventies, although a great majority of the members were working on a piece scale, the Union making the best terms possible with individual employers, which was made necessary on account of the deplorable conditions then existing. The rates in the Government Printing Office remained undisturbed until February, 1877, when the wages were reduced from \$4 to \$3.20 per day.

In 1878 the local Union invited what had grown to be the International Typographical Union to meet in Washington in 1879, the invitation being accepted. The gathering was splendidly entertained, William R. Ramsey being chairman of the committee of arrangements. Mr. Ramsey died July 16, 1913. He served Columbia Union as its president for three years.

In 1879 E. W. Oyster's amendment to the By-Laws providing for the setting aside of \$50 per month to purchase a lot on which to erect a suitable building for the use of the Union was

adopted, and to this fact can be attributed in large measure the possession of Typographical Temple by No. 101.

It was in 1879 that what was called the "Brotherhood" caused drastic resolutions to be adopted condemning the existence of an "oathbound clique or faction."

William R. McLean, who had been a member of the old Society since 1850, having passed away, the Union lost a member whose activities had made a deep impress, as attested by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we can but feebly express the great loss which the craft and the community have thus sustained. As a printer, William R. McLean was fully equal to all the requirements of the profession—generous, charitable, just and able; as a citizen he was upright, public spirited, and prominent in good works; and both the printer and the citizen, loving him in life and lamenting his death, will revere his memory.

At the St. Louis convention of the I. T. U. in 1882 W. A. Dodge, a delegate from No. 101, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the newly-elected officers of the International Union be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility of devising means for the establishment of a home for disabled printers and report at the next annual meeting of this union; said home to be conducted on the principle of the various soldiers' homes throughout the country.

No definite action was taken, however, until Messrs. Childs and Drexel furnished the nucleus for the present magnificent institution at Colorado Springs, in 1886.

One of the most determined as well as vigorous contests between the Union and an employer occurred in October, 1883, when the *Washington Post*, the then proprietor having since passed away, decided to supplant its union force with nonunionists. The attitude of the business men, who sympathized with the Union, caused a termination of the struggle, after a lengthy contest, in favor of No. 101, the splendid work of the committee composed of Thomas T. Hurdle, Joseph M. Eggleston, George M. Ramsey, William Briggs, and Thomas A. Ford being mainly responsible.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, as an evidence of his appreciation of having been made an honorary member of No. 101, sent a representative to the October, 1885, meeting, to present his picture to the Union. This picture now hangs in Typographical Temple.

Arbitration proceedings, in which John H. Oberly represented the Union, resulted in an increase in the scale in 1886, covering the newspapers.

In 1887 New York Union having trouble with employers, No. 101 promptly rendered assistance, the building fund of the Union being borrowed from to the extent of \$500. This was in the nature of a loan, and was repaid about two years later.

Up to 1888 it was the custom of Columbia Union to send not over three delegates to the I. T. U., but in that year provision was made to send four, which has been the practice ever since.

A local strike for a nine-hour day in the downtown offices came in April, 1891, but

only a few of the offices allowed their men to go out. The original demand was for eight hours, but a compromise was agreed to, and but one office was eventually lost to the Union. The committee having charge of the strike was composed of Harold Benedict, chairman; C. A. Smith, R. E. Knight, J. F. Hauer, J. B. Dickman, R. K. Youngblood, and Adrian Jones. Forty cents per hour was the rate provided for machine work.

The feasibility of erecting a building was considered April 19, 1891, a committee consisting of President John L. Kennedy, chairman; George M. Depue, R. A. McLean, E. H. Thomas, H. F. J. Drake, David Walton, and William F. Dunn, recommending that the project be undertaken. This committee secured a loan of \$30,000 and ground was broken Oct. 17, 1891, the cornerstone being laid Dec. 3, 1891, the copper box deposited therein containing copies of craft journals, local daily papers, and currency from one cent to one dollar.

Following the dedication of the Temple on May 2, 1892, at which President Benjamin Harrison was present, a fair was held, the proceeds being added to the building fund. The following committee managed the fair: John J. Higgins, chairman; F. H. Padgett, secretary; D. S. Hussey, J. F. Chipley, Miss Kate A. Cheatham, Miss Carrie L. Whitehead, R. W. Summers, L. A. Wisener, P. J. Haltigan, J. E. Tibbetts, W. E. T. Greenfield, W. A. Mitchell, F. D. Seiffert, F. M. Richardson, J. W. Clark, J. M. Test, E. J. Farrell, Edward J. Hall, George H. Proctor, George W. Howland, T. A.

Tomlinson, A. S. Fennell, Edw. T. Toner, R. B. Smythe, J. L. Kennedy. Honorary Committee: George W. Cochran, John H. Oberly, George H. Harries. Editors: A. P. Marston and George E. Hupert. Business Managers of Paper: T. A. Tomlinson and J. W. Clark.

The Temple is a pretty and effective example of the Italian renaissance style. It is a three-story and basement structure, 44 by 108 feet, with a flat front of pressed brick, richly ornamented with terra cotta and copper and liberally trimmed with Hummelstown brownstone. An easy flight of broad steps leads to the main entrance, on one side of which are the offices of the Union and on the other the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The main hall is on the second floor and is two stories in height, well illuminated from a chandelier, and is provided with small stage and balcony. A Kinnear steel ceiling of special design harmonizes with the walls. The Temple has two smaller halls, committee rooms, two fire-proof vaults, store-rooms, lavatories, etc. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. On the wall of the main hallway is a brass tablet bearing the inscription as shown herewith.



TYPOGRAPHICAL TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA
TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
ORG. JAN. 7, 1815

COLUMBIA
TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
ORG. MAY 17, 1867

TYPOGRAPHICAL TEMPLE

ERECTED BY

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 101,
A. D. 1891

AT THE STATED MEETING OF THE UNION HELD
JUNE 2, 1879, AN AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS
PROVIDING FOR A RESERVE FUND TO PURCHASE A
SITE ON WHICH TO ERECT A HALL WAS INTRODUCED
BY

E. W. OYSTER

ON MARCH 6, 1889, THE FIRST PAYMENT FOR THE
PURCHASE OF THIS SITE WAS MADE BY

CHAS. M. ROBINSON,
GEORGE M. DEPUE, } TRUSTEES.
BENJ. C. WRIGHT,

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

J. L. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN.

H. F. J. DRAKE, SECRETARY.

GEORGE M. DEPUE,

DAVID S. WALTON,

R. A. McLEAN,

E. H. THOMAS,

WILLIAM F. DUNN.

O. VON NERTA - ARCHITECT

The name of "Typographical Temple" was suggested by Z. T. Jenkins at the October meeting of 1892, the Union adopting this very appropriate appellation for its future home.

When Philadelphia Union appealed to No. 101 for assistance in 1892 on account of trouble in the trade there, Columbia Union, true to its proverbial generous helpfulness, voted \$400 for that purpose.

In order to further the nine-hour day in book and job offices throughout the country, a convention was held in Cincinnati in October, 1892, Shelby Smith being appointed to represent No. 101.

The typesetting machines, which had reached such a state of perfection as to justify their use on newspapers, were introduced in 1892, the original scale proposition of the Union calling for a six-hour day. The publishers presented a counter proposition providing for a seven-hour day at \$23.62 for night work and \$21 for day work. This was finally agreed to by the Union, the committee signing the scale being composed of President W. E. Shields, W. G. Collins, and E. A. Fleishell. This rate remained in effect until July 2, 1902, while seven hours still constitutes a day's work in the newspaper offices.

The death of Anthony J. Drexel, in 1893, and George W. Childs, in the following year, elicited expressions of regret, the following splendid tribute, presented by the late J. Monroe Kreiter, being unanimously adopted on the demise of the latter:

An honorary member of Typographical Union No. 101, has answered the sweet angel's call of time. The

soul of Geo. W. Childs has departed and his spirit is now a sublime factor of that place where all is heavenly and pure. The announcement of his death is heard with keen and painful sorrow, and we mourn his loss in common with a grief-stricken people.

He was a dear and true friend to the Union printer, and his name is honored by every consistent member of the Craft. The magnanimity of the departed philanthropist reached its zenith in a co-gift to the mother institution of our organization, and we shall ever revere the memory of him who now holds sweet communion with the heavenly subjects of his Maker.

Time was in pleasing harmony with all the deceased's greatness. The silvering of his hair marked the sweet charity and good will.

The tranquility of his death was a beautiful exemplification of a grand and magnificent life.

To the devoted and Christian wife we extend our sincerest sympathies and condole with her in her sad hour of affliction and bereavement. It was her sweet influence that in part directed and persuaded the many kindnesses of him whose death we deeply mourn.

Resolved, That the above minute be incorporated in the proceedings and an engraved copy thereof be transmitted to the widow.

The Temple was draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and the flag placed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the day of the funeral. The president and secretary represented the Union at the funeral of Mr. Childs.

The establishment of the *Times* in 1894 was a project consummated by the printers for the purpose of giving employment to members who had been thrown out of work by the introduction of machines. It was largely through the efforts of Paul T. Bowen that the paper was

launched, although the Union rendered material assistance at a critical time. Frank S. Lerch also rendered valuable aid. On the death of Mr. Bowen in April, 1901, the Union adopted resolutions acknowledging its indebtedness to him as a man who had proven a true friend to the organization.

An effort was made at the Louisville convention in April, 1894, to have the headquarters of the International moved to Washington, the proposition being tabled by the narrow margin of 60 to 58. The author of this sketch, under instructions of No. 101, also presented similar resolutions to the convention in Syracuse in 1898, and they were also tabled.

When Labor Day was legalized as a national holiday in 1894, a very successful parade was held to celebrate the event, the Union turning out, with each chapel carrying a banner, to the number of 600.

On April 21, 1895, the Union urged the extension of the Civil Service Act to the Government Printing Office, and later on this was accomplished.

That patriotic zeal which characterized the members of the Society in the early days of its history when it had to do with public affairs was further demonstrated when the call came at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. A number of the members of the Union entered the volunteer army, at which time William N. Brockwell, who has served the body so ably in many capacities, offered a resolution providing that all members serving in the army should be carried as active members without expense, and in case it should become necessary, to do

everything possible to care for those who were dependent upon members at the front.

Those members who enlisted were:

W. F. O'Brien, William E. Nash, I. B. Belmont, Will. G. O'Connell, E. E. Wear, Eugene F. Smith, Geo. B. Graves, Harry Bradley, J. Ligon King, Sidney Marye, Carl Eckdall, D. V. Chisholm, Louis A. Boulay, Frank Thornburg, A. B. Warrener, J. K. Marks, A. M. Forester, James F. Kelly, John H. O'Brien, Garnet Denham, Hoyt A. Holton, Richard D. Lowd, J. S. Shaw, Geo. B. Wood, H. B. Sweeney, Luther Fridley, H. O. Degges, F. C. Braddock.

Most of the above served under Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, formerly an active member of No. 101 and now on its honorary roll. One member, Isador B. Belmont, died on Cuban soil, and some of the others have since passed away, while among the number living are to be found Eugene F. Smith, at present president of Columbia Typographical Union, and Daniel V. Chisholm, Superintendent of Work of the Government Printing Office.

The administration of Edwin C. Jones, now deceased, who served the Union in 1898 and 1899, was marked by great progress, one of the most notable achievements being the successful culmination of efforts to have the wages in the Government Printing Office restored to \$4 per day. William M. Garrett, then secretary, ably assisted President Jones in bringing the matter to a successful issue, although the rank and file, under the guidance of the above-mentioned, should be accorded great credit for their share in the work.

The increase in compensation for printers in the Washington Weather Bureau was also brought about under Mr. Jones' administration, and was made possible largely through the favorable attitude of Prof. Willis L. Moore, then chief of the bureau, who is an honorary member of No. 101.

In October, 1899, the Union participated in the parade in honor of Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay.

The First Yearbook, issued in 1899, as well as the three succeeding numbers, reflected great credit upon the committees having charge of the printing. It was decided to discontinue its publication after the fourth issue on account of the demand each year upon the generosity of those who were contributing to its success through advertisements.

The second fair, from which was realized the splendid sum of \$6,612.05, was held from Nov. 27 to Dec. 4, 1899, in the Temple, by means of which the Union was enabled to materially decrease the debt on the building.

The Board of Control was composed of E. C. Jones, chairman; F. C. Roberts, vice chairman; A. W. Bowen, secretary; J. C. Whyte, treasurer; Louise Gunton, H. F. J. Drake, J. E. Bright, Chas. W. Otis, F. H. Melick, W. M. Leavitt, W. M. Garrett, and J. F. McCormick.

The coming of the general nine-hour movement in December, 1899, found book and job offices in Washington already on that basis, and Columbia Union therefore turned its attention to rendering assistance to sister unions. The disposition of one office to violate the scale of No. 101, however, finally resulted in a number

of members being called out, all of whom succeeded in securing employment in other cities, to which they were sent by the Union.

In January, 1900, Congress having before it a bill containing a provision for letting the Twelfth Census by contract, if deemed expedient, the Union succeeded in convincing the members of the House that it was not a wise provision, and it was defeated. Similar efforts were made to secure like legislation in 1910 for the Thirteenth Census, but after passing Congress, President Roosevelt vetoed the bill and the provision was later stricken out.

The first and only primary to select a candidate for delegate to the I. T. U. to represent the downtown offices was held in 1900. The law governing the selection of delegates was later changed to provide for three delegates from the Government Printing Office and one from downtown, previous to which, however, it was possible to elect all four from either the Government Printing Office or downtown.

The sum of \$697.50 was sent to aid the Galveston flood sufferers, in 1900.

In January, 1901, a bill providing for sick leave for the employes of the Government Printing Office was indorsed. Failing then, such legislation has never been enacted into law.

The practice of the Commissioners in sending District work out of the city was condemned in April, 1901, and the Union succeeded in having it discontinued.

On July 21, 1901, a resolution requesting local self-government for the District was introduced. Being deferred from time to time,

E. W. Oyster in December of the same year endeavored to have the Union indorse the action of the American Federation of Labor requesting a municipal form of government, but failed.

The Union adjourned its regular meeting of Sept. 15, 1901, out of respect to President McKinley, who died from the effects of an assassin's bullet, the Temple being draped in mourning and the organization voting to attend the funeral.

It was a memorable meeting that was held on Jan. 19, 1902, President Lawson reporting that the last note on the Temple had been paid. At that time steps were taken to refurnish and repair the building.

In March, 1902, a letter was received from the President defining the rights of Government employes to interest themselves in legislation, the statement being made that officers and committees of the Union were at liberty to take such steps as they deemed best to protect the interests of members.

The death of Amos J. Cummings in this year was noted by the adoption of suitable resolutions, the president and secretary being directed to attend the memorial exercises held in New York.

The newspaper scale, adopted on the advent of the machines, was increased July 2, 1902, the committee negotiating the new scale consisting of John McCormick, W. E. Shields, T. C. Parsons, Joseph C. Whyte, E. A. M. Lawson, Joe M. Johnson and W. M. Garrett.

An invitation was extended to the I. T. U. convention to meet in Washington in 1903, the meeting in June, 1902, providing for a

committee of ten boosters to assist the delegates. A little over \$400 was expended by the committee, which succeeded in having the invitation accepted.

There being no adequate accommodations for caring for sick or injured employes of the Government Printing Office, the Union, in July, 1902, called the attention of the officials of the office to the need, the same being afterward provided.

That no worthy appeal was allowed to go unheeded was again evidenced when \$500 was donated to the striking United Mine Workers in August, 1902.

It was deemed wise to get an early start with the arrangements for the expected convention of the I. T. U. in 1903, so in October, 1902, the following committee was appointed by President Joe M. Johnson: F. N. Whitehead, chairman; H. B. Goodrell, vice chairman; J. A. Huston, secretary; John R. Berg, treasurer; E. E. Calhoon, chairman souvenir committee; J. B. Dickman, C. C. Thompson, T. M. Ring, H. F. Sauter, E. W. Patton, E. E. Weir, T. J. Rowe, G. G. Seibold, T. F. Ellis, and D. W. Fleming.

How well this committee managed that affair is no doubt remembered by the membership, the program embracing elaborate entertainment features which were enjoyed by all who participated. In addition to the many functions arranged in honor of the convention by the local committee, Baltimore Union, No. 12, requested the privilege of entertaining the gathering on the Sunday preceding the opening of the session. After conducting the

party to Baltimore by train, a boat ride down Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis and Tolchester Beach was enjoyed. The Ex-Delegates' Association of Washington also insisted on having a share in the festivities, a ride by electric train to Mount Vernon being arranged and carried out to the great enjoyment of all. Baltimore Union and the Ex-Delegates' Association were thanked for their valuable assistance. The Union placed at the disposal of the committee \$5,000, and at the conclusion of the work the committee reported an unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$1,942.79, the splendid souvenir having netted sufficient funds to make such a good showing possible. Although everybody worked hard for the success of the affair and were duly thanked, J. A. Huston deserves much credit for his indefatigable efforts as secretary of the committee.

The action of President Roosevelt in instituting steps which resulted in the termination of the great coal strike inspired an expression of thanks from the Union in October, 1902. At that time an appropriation of \$100 was made toward the McKinley monument at Canton, Ohio.

Believing that a municipal printing plant would be a good thing for Washington, the subject was investigated early in 1903, subsequently being abandoned.

To Joseph E. Goodkey we are indebted for the establishment of a Memorial Day. On May 17, 1903, Mr. Goodkey offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that a day be

set apart to pay tribute to those members who had died during the preceding year.

In 1903 steps were taken to raise funds for a suitable memorial to the late Amos J. Cummings, the sum of \$1,000 being raised and subsequently applied to the establishment of a library for the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs as the most practical and enduring monument.

The disastrous fire in Baltimore in 1904, destroying the newspaper buildings and most of the job offices, found No. 101 ready and willing to render assistance. A special meeting was held February 8, when \$1,000 was placed at the disposal of No. 12, and the scale suspended in order to permit the Monumental City papers to be published in Washington, the Baltimore boys being taken care of in such good manner that when the money was returned to Columbia Union resolutions of appreciation, an engrossed copy of which hangs in the Temple, were presented reciting "that in appreciation of the voluntary assistance of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and to commemorate the fraternal fellowship in our craft which the great disaster called forth, this resolution is tendered in the hope that the bond of fraternity which binds us shall grow in fervor with the passing years."

In 1904, \$300 was appropriated to assist Louisville, then on strike, and \$114 was raised to assist the Fall River Textile Workers.

The year 1905 was noted for consideration of the scale covering the newspapers. *The Evening Star*, which began the publication of a Sunday morning edition in this year, negotiated

a temporary agreement covering the issue in March, 1905, and adjustments which led to national arbitration continued until May, 1906, when a decision was handed down which called for an increase in the scale, but really decreased the amount received, due to the fact that the *Times*, which was then issuing a morning and evening edition, was working under an agreement calling for an amount above the scale.

The effort to establish an eight-hour day in the book and job trade throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction was launched in 1905, the employers throughout the country having been notified that Jan. 1, 1906, was the date set for putting it into effect. Columbia Union adopted resolutions regarding the movement, and late in 1905 a committee consisting of T. C. Parsons, chairman; F. B. Crown, Joe M. Johnson, Frank A. Kidd, and J. M. Kreiter was appointed to endeavor to get the jurisdiction in shape for the expected strike, as the Typotheta was formulating plans to resist the movement. The first step was the collection of an assessment of one-half of one per cent during 1905. This was followed in 1906 by assessments amounting to ten, seven and five per cent, then gradually decreasing until the success of the movement eventually made it unnecessary to continue it, which was in 1908. During the life of the ten per cent assessment a number of members in the Government Printing Office refused to pay the same and were expelled. Of the 83 members expelled, but 13 still remain out of the organization, the remainder having reaffiliated, left the business, or died.

In November, 1905, the Eight-hour Committee reported that nearly all of the independent offices had signed an eight-hour agreement, the *Trades Unionist* (then under the management of Timothy M. Ring), Sudwarth, and Pearson's offices having already put the system into operation.

Notice of the termination of the existing agreement was given the Typotheta and an arrangement made to secure a loan of \$20,000 on Typographical Temple, which action made it unnecessary to put the ten per cent assessment into effect in Washington until May, 1906. At the January meeting donations to the eight-hour fund were received from August Donath and George M. Depue. Mr. Donath, formerly an active member, but at that time an honorary member, being employed in the Pension Office, during the existence of the strike assessment voluntarily donated the percentage of the assessment on his salary each month, and afterward offered to join 200 members in donating \$100 each in order to liquidate the indebtedness on the Temple due to the strike. This, however, proved unnecessary, as the income of the Union promised to provide sufficient revenue to gradually decrease the indebtedness, the full amount of which has since been paid, together with all interest.

When the members employed in the book and job offices which had refused to grant the eight-hour day struck on Jan. 4, 1906, but two men out of about 150 failed to respond. In May, 1906, R. W. Burnside took the place of J. M. Kreiter on the Eight-Hour Committee,

the latter being unable to serve longer. Mr. Parsons was elected president of the Union in May, 1906, and his handling of the strike had been so satisfactory that he was directed to retain the chairmanship of the committee having the matter in charge. John R. Berg and John A. Huston also served as members of the committee.

On Jan. 20, 1907, the strike roll was ordered closed, conditions being reported better at that time than they had been before the strike. Four offices, formerly union, employing about 20 men, were then holding out against granting the eight-hour day, all of which have subsequently put the same into effect, while still refusing to co-operate with the Union.

I cannot close reference to the eight-hour strike without a word of commendation for the chairman of the committee, Mr. Parsons, who, during what was probably the most strenuous period throughout the existence of the organization, conducted the movement in a most capable and satisfactory manner. It was my privilege to suggest the name of Mr. Parsons to President Berg as a man who would meet every requirement, and as one who was in close touch with affairs at a time when men were so frequently put to the test, I can say that every problem presented was met with a zeal and an enthusiasm which knew no such word as fail. When Mr. Parsons retired from the presidency he was presented with a ring and a purse of gold. Although considerably under fifty, the silver in his hair is the most eloquent badge of his participation in the fight

for a principle, the success of which will prove of lasting benefit to his fellows.

The San Francisco earthquake, coming in the midst of a great struggle, aroused the deepest sympathy in the breasts of the membership, a special meeting held in April, 1906, arranging for a subscription to relieve the stricken city, \$1,500 being raised for that purpose.

Columbia Union was honored by President Roosevelt in May, 1907, Mr. Parsons, its president, being selected as a member of the President's Homes Commission.

In October, 1907, the newspaper scale again went through arbitration, a new scale being approved Jan. 19, 1908. The original committee which conducted negotiations up to the time the matter went to national arbitration was made up of the following members: Chas. I. Willey, O. T. Pierce, Andrew B. Evans, and Alexander J. Watson.

In August, 1908, the old-age pension legislation became effective. Originally providing \$4 per week for those coming under the operations of the law, the amount has since been increased to \$5 per week, and No. 101 now has 71 pensioners, E. H. Laws, who was a member of the old Society, being the first member of No. 101 to receive the pension.

An agreement calling for \$1 extra for men required to work on the Sunday afternoon edition of the *Times* was entered into Jan. 17, 1909, to cover a condition which had not previously existed on newspapers, the agreement still being effective.

A committee consisting of H. N. Kelchner, M. L. Statler, A. B. Evans, and E. B. Evans was appointed in May, 1909, to endeavor to secure an increase for the newspaper men, the scale which was finally adopted calling for an increase.

On Oct. 12, 1909, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, returned from abroad, No. 101 participating in the parade in his honor.

In 1909 Columbia Union erected a monument at Topeka in memory of Edwin C. Jones, formerly president of No. 101, Topeka Union dedicating the shaft at the request of this local, and Hon. William Allen White delivering the address.

An illustrated lecture on the Union Printers Home, under the auspices of No. 101, by Superintendent Deacon, was held at the National Theatre on May 10, 1910. Although this lecture was intended to be more educational than profitable it netted \$60.

John B. Dickman presented to the Union, on Sept. 18, 1910, a proposition requesting loans of \$5 each from members for the purpose of repairing the Temple. The proposition was adopted and \$875 secured in that way, the balance needed being taken from the funds of the Union. A year later these loans were returned.

What was known as the Loan Shark bill, prohibiting usurious rates in the District of Columbia, was indorsed by No. 101 Jan. 15, 1911, the bill afterward being passed.

On Feb. 19, 1911, the Smoot Printing Bill being before Congress, the Union took steps

to have some of its detrimental provisions eliminated as well as to have desired provisions inserted. This bill eventually failed, although the efforts put forth at that time caused the framers of a bill now before Congress to provide some of the features for which the Union was striving. During the consideration of the bill in the House an amendment providing for an increase of five cents per hour for hand compositors in the Government Printing Office was passed.

Those members of No. 101 who had served their country in the war with Spain having had their continuous membership in the I. T. U. broken by reason of failure of the local to pay their per capita, W. N. Brockwell, at the July, 1911, meeting succeeded in having steps inaugurated which eventually induced the I. T. U. to correct their records.

On Oct. 15, 1911, on motion of Shelby Smith, the Union voted to rebate \$5 to graduates in the jurisdiction of No. 101 of the I. T. U. Technical Course in Printing, being intended as an inducement to members to take the course.

The first revision of the book and job scale for many years was undertaken in November, 1911, and in February, 1912, a scale calling for an increase of \$1.20 per week was entered into, floor hands being granted an additional \$1 per week. This increase was secured during the administration of President F. C. Roberts, and was negotiated by Edmund A. Hutchison, Timothy M. Ring, Frank S. Rousseau, John S. Frick, and William H. Gilliland as the Union's representatives.

Certain officers of the Central Labor Union having appeared before the Senate committee conducting hearings on proposed changes in the excise laws of the District, Columbia Union on March 17, 1912, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas the president and secretary, respectively, of the Central Labor Union, of which body Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, is probably the largest numerically, appeared before a committee of the United States Senate and stated that they represented the sentiments of the union men of the District of Columbia when they opposed any changes in the excise laws of the District, and that all union men who favored the prohibition of the liquor traffic could be carried in one taxicab, and

Whereas we believe that many hundreds of members of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, both opposed to and in favor of the changes proposed in the pending bills, are not in sympathy with the representations made before said Senate committee by said president and secretary, respectively, of the Central Labor Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, hereby declares that no such authorization was ever given to any one to express the views or feelings of its members, either for or against any bills now pending before Congress in reference to the changing of the excise laws; and be it further

Resolved, That Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, when it has anything of a legislative nature to favor or oppose, will send its own delegates fully instructed how to act.

In April, 1912, a mortuary benefit law calling for \$400 for five years' membership in the I. T. U., to which the local adds \$100, became operative. It is a singular coincidence that

Harry W. Templar, who was very active in connection with legislation covering this matter, should be the one on account of whose death the new benefit was first paid in this city. On April 20, 1912, a memorial service in honor of Mr. Templar was held in the North Capitol Street United Brethren Church, of which he was a member, the secretary of No. 101 representing the Union. Representatives of other bodies of which the deceased was a member were also present and participated in the exercises.

The campaign for I. T. U. officers leading up to the election in May, 1912, was characterized by a bitter internal fight. An organization styling itself the Progressives endeavored to wrest international affairs from the administration, charging that it was dominated by a secret oath-bound faction known as the Wahnetas. The effect of the movement, so far as No. 101 was concerned, was to engender unkind feeling between the adherents of the administration and its opponents.

On Nov. 17, 1912, the present newspaper scale, in which a five per cent increase was granted, received the approval of the Union. As illustrating the complete harmony existing between the Newspaper Publishers of Washington and the Union, this increase was agreed upon between a committee from each of the organizations interested, the representatives of No. 101 being T. C. Parsons, J. M. Castell, C. P. Johnson and J. B. Skelly. The local and International Unions hold arbitration contracts with the newspapers of Washington, thus making it possible to determine any issue

which might arise in an amicable manner. These agreements run until 1917.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, an honorary member, having aspirations to become a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, was indorsed for the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, in November, 1912, but contrary to the hopes of Mr. Moore and his friends, he was not selected as one of the President's advisers.

The La Follette bill limiting the hours of labor for women in the District to eight was indorsed by No. 101 on Dec. 15, 1912, the bill afterward becoming a law. At the same meeting Mr. Joseph Silverberg presented the fraternal greetings of Dortmund, Germany, Union to No. 101, which were returned with expressions of appreciation through Mr. Silverberg, who paid a visit to his native land shortly afterward.

Mr. August Donath passed away Feb. 22, 1913, being at that time Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a large delegation of members of No. 101 attended his funeral.

Hon. Albert Johnson, who, on coming to Congress from the State of Washington in 1912, deposited his card with No. 101, honored the Union with a visit, April 20, 1913, on which occasion he addressed the meeting. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Johnson that the House of Representatives was induced to pass the amendment to the Printing Bill granting an increase to the hand compositors in the Government Printing Office.

After being out of the Union ever since the nine-hour strike, in 1891 the office of Gibson Brothers was unionized in 1913, George Gibson having died and the firm passing into other hands. On several occasions the writer visited Mr. Gibson and endeavored to induce him to place his office on a union basis, and while steadfastly refusing to recognize the Union he stated that he had no objection to members of the organization working for him; in fact, he said he preferred them, but under the circumstances this could not be. Mr. Gibson's refusal to co-operate with the Union was due to a regrettable incident which occurred during the strike of 1891.

On March 15, 1914, F. C. Roberts, who had served one term as agent of the Union Printers Home, just after retiring from the presidency of No. 101, notified the membership of his intention not to be a candidate for re-election, Joe M. Johnson seeking and securing the honor.

Miss Anna C. Wilson, the only woman who ever held membership on the Board of Trustees of the Home, after serving several terms in a satisfactory manner, was re-elected a trustee in May, 1914.

Columbia Union also has the honor of numbering among its membership the author of the six-day law, Miss Frances L. Taylor, an employe of the Government Printing Office, while another woman member of No. 101, Miss Irene E. Deeter, set all the type contained in this book.

Eugene F. Smith, the present president of No 101, was accorded the unusual honor, on

first seeking the office, of an election to that position without opposition in May, 1914.

The May, 1914, meeting instructed the delegates to Providence to endeavor to secure the 1915 convention to assist No. 101 in celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary, President Smith being made a member of the committee. The Chamber of Commerce, of which No. 101 has representatives in the president and secretary, contributed \$100 and the Union spent \$500, but the approaching Panama Exposition in San Francisco proved too great an attraction, and Los Angeles was accorded the honor after a spirited contest.

At the Providence convention a resolution which had been presented to the Union by Samuel H. Bell at its July, 1914, meeting looking to the establishment of a Government telegraph and telephone service, was indorsed, a committee of five members of No. 101 being authorized by the convention for the purpose of carrying on the work.

For the purpose of appropriately celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization the following committee was appointed at the October, 1914, meeting: T. C. Parsons, chairman; H. N. Kelchner, Joe M. Johnson, Charles O'Connell, M. L. Statler, C. D. Deming, H. C. Knapp, H. W. Weber, N. P. Moyer, and P. I. Lowd. It was decided to hold the celebration on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1914, the day to be known as "Centennial Sunday."

An amendment to I. T. U. law governing the appropriation of the funds of the organization by prohibiting their use for any but specified purposes and requesting a referendum vote on

the same, presented by Houston, Texas, Union, was indorsed at the November, 1914, meeting.

The Twelfth Annual Memorial Service, held Dec. 6, 1914, was a largely attended gathering, ex-President Joe M. Johnson, the speaker of the occasion, delivering an eloquent tribute to the memory of those who had passed away during the previous year.

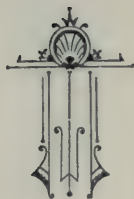
At the December, 1914, meeting a proposition from Syracuse Union submitting an amendment to I. T. U. law having for its purpose the increasing of the salaries of the president and secretary of the I. T. U. was indorsed.

At the same meeting the Committee of Arrangements for the Centennial Anniversary outlined its plans, stating that it was proposed to publish this sketch, and asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 to cover the cost of the celebration. The Union indorsed the action of committee and unanimously voted the appropriation. Edgar T. Brown was appointed a member of the committee, vice Harry C. Knapp, resigned.

Following the usual custom of the Union, the December meeting also directed that Christmas remembrances be sent to Mrs. Eva C. Evers and James R. Alford, two members at the Home, and also to Jennie E. Fell, who has been incapacitated for some years.

In bringing to a close this sketch of the proud record of the old Society and Columbia Union, I do so with regret that it has not been possible to chronicle every happening, as well as the participation of every member who has contributed to the upbuilding of an organiza-

tion so rich in achievement. It should be borne in mind, however, that notwithstanding the more prominent part played by some, it is the loyalty and fidelity of the rank and file which after all makes it possible to succeed in all undertakings. If individual mention therefore has not been accorded, it should be distinction enough to be numbered with those who constitute our present membership, as follows:



Roster of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Abbott, William R.	Baker, Willis J.	Benner, Joseph N.
Abernethy, Charles	Ball, George H.	Bennett, Clara L.
Ackert, Burnett H.	Ball, Geo. S.	Bennett, E. C.
Adams, Forrest T.	Ballard, Claude M.	Bennett, Edwin M.
Adams, James H.	Balmer, Harvey F.	Bennett, Luke J.
Adams, Lewis K.	Barker, Charles M.	Benton, Andrew J.
Albertson, George H.	Barnes, Clair C.	Bentz, Abner W.
Alburtis, James H.	Barnhart, Flavius H.	Benzler, Francis
Alderman, Ralph W.	Barnhart, H. B.	Berg, John R.
Aldrich, William H.	Barnum, Horatio	Beringer, William H.
Alleger, Thomas J.	Barnum, Mark H.	Berner, Charles J.
Allen, Henry M.	Barr, John M.	Berrang, Harry P.
Allison, Arthur A.	Barr, Samuel D.	Bierach, George
Allison, William	Barrett, Michael F.	Billings, Harry B.
Anderson, Charles J.	Barringer, Arthur B.	Birdsall, George H.
Anderson, Gustave A.	Bartels, Augustus J.	Bisbee, Horace V.
Anderson, Percy S.	Bartle, Harry E.	Bittenbender, J. K.
Anderson, Robert B.	Bastian, Charles S.	Blaauboer, Peter
Andrew, Eugene H.	Bateman, William I.	Black, Raleigh M.
Angel, James E.	Bates, Frank	Blore, Mary
Anglin, William H.	Bates, William H.	Blanton, O. L.
Anthony, Alonzo G.	Battles, Samuel L.	Blundell, George J.
Arbuckle, E. L.	Bauers, Charles F.	Boate, Harry
Arm, Richard	Baumgartner, A. N.	Bobo, Clarence W.
Armstrong, Arthur	Baxter, Byron H.	Bodell, Robert H.
Armstrong, James R.	Baxter, Frederick W.	Bodenhamer, M. A.
Arnett, Ernest E.	Bayne, William H.	Bodine, Frank
Arthur, Harry W.	Beach, Harry D.	Bodwell, Anson L.
Aschenbach, Geo. H.	Beadle, Henry M.	Boernstein, Henry N.
Ashby, Mary S.	Beall, Richard E., Jr.	Bolen, William H.
Ashford, Charles W.	Beasley, Wm. A.	Bolten, William R.
Ashford, William F.	Beatty, Alexander P.	Bonine, Maurice G.
Ashley, William F.	Bechert, William H.	Bonney, Byron W.
Atkinson, Edwin T.	Beck, Edward G.	Boone, George R.
Atkinson, George O.	Beck, John S.	Boss, Castleman P.
Atkinson, James S.	Becker, Joseph W.	Boss, James G.
Atkinson, John F.	Beddow, William C.	Boss, John R.
Aughinbaugh, C. W.	Behrle, John A.	Bosworth, Admiral K.
Auracher, C. C.	Belcher, Joseph W.	Boteler, Overton C.
Austin, E. Bruce	Bell, Charles W.	Boucher, Robert S.
Austin, James E.	Bell, Robert J.	Bowden, Fletcher
Aylward, Amelia A.	Bell, Samuel H.	Bowen, Albert W.
Ayres, Frank	Bellinger, Oscar B.	Bowen, Arthur L.
Babcock, Joseph H.	Belt, Charles V.	Bowman, W. Edgar
Babcock, Ray. N.	Belt, J. Irving	Boyd, Arthur C.
Bailie, Thomas D.	Belt, Ralph J.	Boyd, Elmer F.

Boyer, Andrew J.	Burns, Charles T.	Christie, Samuel M.
Braddock, A. Austin	Burnside, John S.	Clafin, Fremont M.
Bradley, George E.	Burnside, Robert W.	Clark, Daniel
Bradley, John D.	Burr, Harry A.	Clark, George E.
Bradley, John T.	Burr, William J.	Clark, Jesse M.
Bragg, Robert E.	Burrows, Geo. L.	Clark, John W.
Brandon, Leroy D.	Burton, Lansing H.	Clark, Lewis B.
Brandt, Fred. W. H.	Bush, Charles W.	Clarke, James B.
Brandt, George W. Jr.	Bussius, Charles J.	Clarke, Joseph S.
Brantley, Charles J.	Butler, Andrew M.	Clements, Lyman J.
Braugh, Joseph J.	Butler, B. W.	Clough, Allen C.
Braun, J. August	Butler, John H.	Clouser, Robert H.
Bray, Robert T.	Butsch, Leonard E.	Cluxton, Sidney H.
Brayton, Harvey H.	Byerly, Wm. M.	Cobb, John N.
Breen, Sylvester A.	Bynum, Thomas A.	Coe, Chas. H.
Breidenstein, Ed. S.	Byron, Don O.	Cogswell, Fred. A.
Breitenbach, Geo. E.	Cady, Wm. S.	Cohn, Joseph
Brennan, Thomas M.	Cahoon, E. F.	Cole, John O.
Brewer, Wallace	Calhoon, Edward E.	Coleman, Edward
Brewer, William J.	Calkins, Orville A.	Collier, A. Walter
Brewton, Charles A.	Calkins, Wm. H.	Collier, J. Howe
Brewton, William H.	Camp, William M.	Collier, William E.
Brian, Henry T.	Campbell, Andrew J.	Collins, Thomas H.
Bridwell, Charles W.	Campbell, John B.	Collins, William G.
Brigham, Fred. H.	Campbell, R. H.	Colman, David E.
Bright, William H.	Cannon, Frank A.	Colton, Joseph E.
Brinkerhoff, Geo. E.	Capell, Charles A.	Columbus, Charles J.
Brinkerhoff, H. S.	Capers, Frank V.	Colwell, James F.
Briscoe, H. C.	Carney, George A.	Congdon, Robert W.
Briscoe, S. M., Jr.	Carney, G. Neal	Connolly, B. M.
Broas, John M.	Carpenter, Wm. H.	Connolly, Michael P.
Brockwell, Wm. N.	Carpenter, Wm. S.	Connery, John E.
Broderick, Herbert J.	Carper, Joseph M.	Connolly, John F.
Brodie, Charles C.	Carr, Nellie L.	Connolly, Mary A.
Brodnax, James H.	Carter, Delos M.	Connor, Cornelius A.
Brooke, James E. M.	Carter, Frank A.	Constantine, B. F.
Brooks, Walter L.	Carter, Harry A.	Cook, Abraham G.
Brown, Arthur G.	Carter, James W.	Cook, Cyrus E.
Brown, Edgar T.	Carter, Owen L.	Cook, William J.
Brown, Howard G.	Carter, Walter F., Jr.	Cook, Wilson H.
Brown, John R.	Caruana, E. M.	Cooke, Charles F.
Brown, Levi	Carver, Wilburn R.	Cooke, Chas. H.
Brown, Walter	Carville, James	Cookus, Albert B.
Browning, H. M.	Casebeer, James T.	Cooley, John
Browning, Luther L.	Castell, John M.	Cooley, Leander B.
Bruehl, August	Castle, Charles E.	Copeland, Wilber A.
Buckholz, Brady N.	Catlett, Charles W.	Copenharve, Harvey
Buckley, J. H. D.	Ceivers, Jackron W.	Corkins, D. DeWitt
Buckman, George L.	Chadwick, DeWitt C.	Corning, Albert E.
Buhrman, Oscar H.	Charles, George M.	Cornish, William H.
Bullis, William J.	Chase, Frederick C.	Cornman, Ephraim
Bullock, Marion E.	Chase, John E.	Cornwell, Louis W.
Bunch, John I.	Chase, William H.	Corwin, Royal E.
Burchfield, Wm. E.	Chatterton, Louise W.	Corwin, Thomas J.
Burgess, Robert W.	Cheyney, Joseph W.	Cotter, John A.
Burgess, William R.	Childress, John W.	Cotter, Joseph W., Jr.
Burke, Julia M.	Chisholm, Daniel V.	Cottle, Albert
Burkholder, Edward	Chisolm, Rollins F.	Councell, William F.
Burklin, George	Chitty, George T.	Covert, Wm. B.
Burnett, Charles W.	Christian, Robert W.	Covert, William H.

Cowden, Frank B.	Densmore, J. Howell	Egan, James P.
Cowles, Allen E.	Dent, James A.	Egbert, William J.
Cox, R. Lee	Dent, Victor H.	Eggleston, Joseph M.
Craig, Benjamin P.	Devlin, James H.	Eichhorn, George L.
Craig, James M.	DeVries, John W.	Eisenhour, E. M.
Cranford, Horace L.	Dickman, John B.	Elder, Charles S.
Crews, Floyd C.	Dierkin, Joseph	Elkins, Philip M.
Crickard, Robert G.	Diers, Gustave B.	Ellett, James T.
Cromelien, Sarah C.	Dietz, Alfred	Elliott, Bert S.
Cromwell, Jacob G.	Dillard, Robert R.	Elliott, Thompson P.
Cromwell, James P.	Dilsaver, John L.	Ellis, George D.
Cronin, Michael M.	Ditto, Edward N.	Ellis, George H.
Crooke, Bernard L.	Divine, Luther M.	Ellis, J. Morgan
Cross, Joel W.	Dix, William E.	Ellis, Titus F.
Crossfield, Jehiel C.	Dobbs, Harry C.	Elms, J. Stealey
Crossfield, Philip	Dodson, Charles E.	Elwood, Ernest J.
Crowe, John W.	Doering, Robert L.	Emmons, Lucius H.
Crown, Fenton W.	Doing, William P.	Emory, Arthur W.
Crown, Frank B.	Donn, Thomas M. F.	Engel, A. Force
Crowther, Wade H.	Doocy, James W.	Erdmann, Otto
Crump, William F.	Dooley, George A.	Essex, Harry C.
Crutchett, John E.	Dooley, George H.	Estes, Samuel B.
Culbertson, S. S.	Dorr, Louis W.	Estill, Charles L.
Cummings, Joseph H.	Dorset, Charles O.	Etchberger, Chas. E.
Curran, Wm. T.	Dorsey, William F.	Euler, John C.
Curry, Raymond V.	Dorsey, William G.	Evans, Charles M.
Curtis, Chesley C.	Doten, Charles O.	Evans, Eugene B.
Cutting, Harold C.	Douan, John S.	Evans, George M.
Cypher, Stanley	Dougherty, T. A.	Evans, Griffith
Daily, John M.	Dow, William J.	Evans, H. Clay
Daily, Thomas J.	Dowell, George P.	Evans, Margaret A.
Daly, Robert E.	Doyle, Albert P. E.	Evans, Martin N.
Danforth, Louis E.	Drake, Horace F. J.	Evans, Walter L.
Darling, Harry B.	Dreis, Joseph A.	Everett, Hugh
Darr, Peter B.	Drenner, Walter E.	Everts, Frank A.
Davidson, Edwin	Duce, Harry A.	Ewell, W. Linwood
Davidson, Roland L.	Duffy, Charles J.	Eyler, S. Arthur
Davies, Samuel E.	DuFrane, George W.	Fabrizio, Michael P.
Davies, Thomas D.	Duling, William H.	Farr, Lester
Davis, Alfred A.	Dunn, John P.	Faust, Harry E.
Davis, Edwin L.	Duriso, John R.	Fechtig, Jacob L.
Davis, Frederick L.	Durr, Benjamin F.	Fechtig, William C.
Davis, John H.	Duvall, George W.	Feehan, Martha
Davis, Wm. H.	Dwight, Edgar J.	Feeney, Bela S.
Davison, Edward W.	Dyer, William A.	Fellinger, Fred. G.
Davison, Joseph K.	Early, Latta O.	Fennell, Aloysius S.
Dawson, William B.	Earp, Arba M. A.	Fenton, Jeremiah J.
Decker, Fred.	Eason, Thomas	Ferber, J. Louis
Dedrick, William H.	Easton, Joseph C.	Ferguson, Charles
Deeter, Irene E.	Eaton, Charles H. S.	Ferrell, C. Frank
Delahunty, John	Eberbach, Edward	Fessenden, Arthur L.
Deloe, Jesse T.	Eby, Herbert A.	Fete, Luther B.
Dement, Elmer	Eccles, David	Field, Isaac B.
Deming, Charles D.	Edelen, Clayton A.	Fisher, Edward H.
Dempsey, Harmon E.	Edelen, Eugene E.	Fisher, Edward Y.
DeNeane, Curtis C.	Edelin, John S.	Fisher, James N.
DeNedrey, Sam.	Edington, Hunter S.	Fisher, William H.
Denham, Garnett	Edmonston, Ed. W.	Fisk, Harry C.
Dennison, Charles S.	Edmunds, Samuel W.	Fitzgerald, George S.
Dennison, William E.	Edsall, John H.	Fitzgerald, M. F.

Fitzgerald, W. J.	Gerberich, George	Gutelius, William L.
Fitzwilliam, T. J.	Gerrity, Harry J.	Guthridge, Walter H.
Flanagan, Charles M.	Getman, John L.	Haarer, Victor E.
Flanagan, Chas. R.	Geyer, Edwin F.	Haas, Isaac C.
Fleishell, Edward A.	Gibbs, Alexander C.	Hack, Elam M.
Fleishell, George	Gibbs, James A.	Hackett, J. Murray
Fleishell, William L.	Gibson, Chas. R.	Haigley, Harry E.
Fleming, C. M.	Gibson, Ernest C.	Haines, Claude E.
Fleming, Howard S.	Gibson, Joseph	Haines, Theodore B.
Fleming, William	Gilbert, Stanley R.	Haley, Archibald C.
Fletcher, George S.	Giles, Harry E.	Haliday, Henry E.
Fletcher, Robert	Gill, Arthur L.	Hall, Edward J.
Florence, Mrs. W.	Gillespie, Samuel F.	Hall, George W.
Flynn, William H.	Gilliland, William H.	Hall, Theodore F.
Follett, Frederick W.	Gillin, Daniel A.	Hall, William T.
Ford, Geo. W.	Gilmore, Olive I.	Hallock, Daniel B.
Forrester, Alex. M.	Glass, Charles D.	Halpenny, R. L. S.
Foss, Milton C.	Glenn, William G.	Halsey, George F.
Foster, John B.	Glennan, Richard B.	Hambright, Frank H.
Fowler, Benjamin L.	Godwin, George W.	Hamilton, W. M.
Fowler, Lawrence J.	Goebel, Andrew N.	Hamscher, Wm. R.
Fox, Fred. W.	Goetz, Louis	Handly, Edward J.
Francis, William H.	Gompers, Samuel J.	Hangliter, Edward R.
Frank, William C.	Goodkey, Joseph E.	Hann, Rollin F.
Fraser, Edwin A.	Goodrell, Harry B.	Hantzmon, Ed. S.
Frasier, Henry L.	Goodrick, John A.	Harbaugh, Carroll
Freiseis, Frank	Goodwin, Edwin P.	Harding, Clement T.
French, Edward R.	Goodwin, J. Lester	Harkness, Arthur W.
Frey, Lewis C.	Gordon, Alex., Jr.	Harper, James E.
Frick, John S.	Gordon, John C.	Harrer, Matthew B.
Fridley, Fred. L.	Gordon, Laura B.	Harrington, John F.
Friedlander, Adah	Goubeau, Louis	Harris, John T.
Fritz, Joseph W.	Goucher, Edward	Harris, Thomas F.
Frizzell, William J.	Gould, William J.	Harris, William F.
Frye, William W.	Gove, Charles H.	Harris, William J.
Fuge, Evan J.	Gover, Samuel E. H.	Harrison, B. E.
Fugitt, Frank P.	Graf, Charles J.	Harrison, Clifton E.
Fuhrman, Wm. J.	Graff, Charles T.	Harrison, Fernando
Furbershaw, Geo. C.	Graham, George W.	Harrison, Howard A.
Furbershaw, J. H.	Graham, Harvey W.	Harrison, M. F.
Furr, Brooke C.	Graham, Horace A.	Harstin, Robert H.
Furtner, Guy B.	Graves, B. B. F.	Hart, Frank O.
Gable, Paul S.	Gray, George R.	Hartley, Lee
Galbraith, William J.	Green, William B.	Hartwell, Chas.
Gallagher, Patrick H.	Greenawald, C. H.	Harward, Chas. E.
Gallagher, William J.	Greene, John	Harwood, Daniel J.
Galleher, James A.	Greenspon, Sam.	Haskins, John T.
Galleher, Robert B.	Greenwood, James	Hasson, Benjamin F.
Galleher, Thomas S.	Greevy, William J. C.	Hastings, William T.
Gardner, Charles H.	Griffin, Hugh P.	Hatley, Frank M.
Gardner, Edward J.	Griffith, John W.	Hawk, Arthur L.
Garlick, Wilfred E.	Griffith, William	Hawk, Edgar A.
Garner, James P.	Grimes, Perry T.	Hawk, Wm. J.
Garner, John S.	Grimes, William E.	Hawley, Nathan C.
Garrels, Charles	Groome, Charles E.	Haworth, Thomas W.
Garrett, Johnson L.	Grow, V. D.	Hayden, Charles, Jr.
Gass, Eugene F.	Grumley, Edward C.	Hayden, Mary T.
Gaylor, Howard J.	Guild, Alice	Hayne, Harry C.
Gentner, Frederick C.	Gunn, Charles S.	Hays, Bernard F.
Geraci, Joseph T.	Gunn, Harry S.	Hays, Uriel C.

Healy, James A.	Howard, Frank P.	Johnson, Jennie G.
Healy, Thomas F.	Howard, Vincent F.	Johnson, Jerome V.
Heaton, Edgar J.	Howe, Harry	Johnson, Joe M.
Heck, John T.	Howe, Merwin G.	Johnson, Louis C.
Heiberger, Henry B.	Howell, Percy C.	Johnson, Robert A.
Heidingsfeld, Edward	Howlin, William T.	Johnson, Ruth C.
Heinline, Charles S.	Hoxsey, James F.	Johnson, Vassar
Heisler, Frederick D.	Hoyt, Edith E.	Johnson, Virginia M.
Heisley, Eugene C.	Hubbard, John P.	Johnstone, Geo. D.
Hemming, Dodge D.	Huggins, James T.	Jones, Charles E.
Henault, R. E., Jr.	Hughes, Albert B.	Jones, Clay
Hennen, William S.	Hughes, Frank A.	Jones, Frank O.
Hennesy, James A.	Hughes, H. Anson	Jones, James I.
Henry, Benjamin F.	Hughes, Harry	Jones, Maxwell L.
Henry, Boyd L.	Hunt, Amos Z.	Jones, R. Norman
Henry, Charles W.	Hunt, Zophar	Jones, Wm. G.
Henry, Edwin D.	Hunter, James P.	Jordan, Caledonius E.
Hepburn, George E.	Hupert, George E.	Joseph, Mrs. A. W.
Herbert, John T.	Hurdle, Ernest A.	Judson, Harry B.
Hering, Thomas F.	Hurley, Althea G.	Julian, Renne A.
Herndon, Pomfrett L.	Hurley, Lawrence	Jullien, Augustine M.
Heron, John J.	Hurley, L. Leroy	Kane, James
Heron, John J., Jr.	Hurley, Victor M.	Kauffman, George S.
Heron, Victor N.	Huse, Charles B.	Kauffman, Harry B.
Herritage, William T.	Huse, Edward A.	Kauffman, John A.
Heslet, James H.	Huss, Andrew L.	Kauffman, Joseph C.
Hess, Morris J.	Huss, James B.	Kauffman, Wm. H.
Hetzer, Charles O.	Hussey, Dexter S.	Kause, John L.
Heydler, John A.	Huston, John A.	Keefe, John E.
Heyler, E. Catherine	Hutchinson, C. T.	Keefe, Joseph I.
Hickman, George P.	Hutchinson, Wm. H.	Kelchner, Harry A.
Hickman, Harry B.	Hutchison, Ed. A.	Kelly, J. R.
Hickok, John G.	Hyler, Oscar D.	Kelly, John L.
Higdon, Julian	Indermauer, Charles	Kelly, Laban G.
Higgins, John J.	Ingalls, Charles W.	Kemon, Frank C.
Hilton, Pinckney C.	Ingalls, J. Richard	Kemp, Thomas W.
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Hinton, William C.	Irvin, John E.	Kendrick, Harry
Hipkins, Clement C.	Irwin, Morris E.	Keneipp, Charles L.
Hitchcock, Irving W.	Irvine, William J.	Kenney, Louis P.
Hitz, Herman	Jackson, J. U.	Kern, Frank W.
Hixon, Byron F.	Jackson, Lewis	Kidd, Frank A.
Hodes, Hattie M.	Jackson, Marcus P.	Kieffer, Shelley K.
Hodges, Franklin T.	Jacobs, Thomas F.	Kihlbom, Frank W.
Hogan, John E.	Jacoby, Callie	Kildare, Daniel A.
Hogan, John H.	Jaeger, August H.	Kimmel, F. Frank
Holcombe, Dean	James, Herbert E.	King, Albert H.
Holland, Joseph L.	Jaques, John B.	King, Edward J.
Holland, Robert L.	Jaques, William A.	King, J. Ligon
Holmes, Charles E.	Jarrett, Hugh D.	King, John F.
Holt, Samuel M.	Jarvis, Maurice H.	King, Robert E.
Holt, William E.	Jenkins, Zachary T.	King, W. Marden
Holton, Hoyt A.	Johnson, Albert	Kinsolving, Walter A.
Holzbauer, Frank	Johnson, Alonzo B.	Kirby, Samuel G.
Homer, Oscar Z.	Johnson, Charles D.	Kirby, William L.
Honey, John O.	Johnson, Charles E.	Kirkland, William
Hooper, John H.	Johnson, Charles P.	Kirkley, Charles W.
Hough, George W.	Johnson, George	Kirsch, Benedict
Houghton, Charles E.	Johnson, George V.	Kitson, E. Finley
Hover, Lorenzo C.	Johnson, James R.	Kitzmiller, Herve W.

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 Klinknett, George G.
 Klopfer, Frank E.
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 Lester, Zolo V.
 Levey, Bernard J.
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 Lewis, Winslow
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 Lightcap, John C.
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 Livermore, Wm. H.
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 Long, Chas. W.
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 Love, William R.
 Lowd, H. D.
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 Lowe, Harry J.
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 Lund, Johannes C. V.
 Lynch, Riddick L.
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 Lyons, David R.
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 McCardell, T. E.
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 Marion, Vincent S.

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 Nolan, William F.
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 Norris, Elmo D.
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 Onyun, John A.
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 Osthaus, French R.
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 Page, Randolph H.
 Paland, August
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 Parker, Robert W.

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Parsons, Thomas C.	Quinn, John J.	Roberts, William A.
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Passman, Herman F.	Radley, Charles W.	Robinson, George W.
Patch, Everton J.	Ragan, Mary E.	Robinson, Harriett E.
Pate, Claude A.	Ragland, H. Lee	Robinson, Robert, Sr.
Patterson, Edward H.	Ragland, Samuel B.	Roche, Walter T.
Patterson, Levi H.	Ramey, Nellie V.	Rock, Andrew A.
Patterson, L. Hearn	Ramsey, George M.	Rodier, Henry, T.
Patton, W. H.	Randall, William A.	Roeder, Charles H.
Payne, James E.	Ransom, Philip N.	Roehn, Henry A.
Peacock, Wm.	Rastall, John E.	Rogers, A. M.
Peake, Charles P.	Ratcliffe, Con. B.	Rogers, James B.
Peake, Millard F.	Ray, James T.	Rohm, Edward L.
Pearl, Samuel A.	Razey, Frank T.	Roller, Frank M.
Pease, George H.	Read, Charles A.	Rooney, Frances T.
Peden, Hugh L.	Rebuschatis, William	Rooney, James F.
Peed, Richard S.	Reddy, John C.	Roseman, Fannie
Pendarvis, Claude E.	Redfield, Edward L.	Ross, James H.
Penn, Frederick M.	Redfield, Harry J.	Rossall, Arthur H.
Peppler, Louis D.	Redfield, Walter L.	Rote, Edwin C.
Perkins, James S.	Reed, Harrison	Rouleau, Wilfrid
Perry, Benjamin O.	Reed, John F.	Rousseau, Frank S.
Perry, Charles G.	Reed, Oscar A.	Rowe, Thomas J.
Perry, J. D.	Reed, William I.	Rowe, William H.
Persinger, Jacob	Reeder, Park M.	Rowell, Dennison P.
Phelps, William C.	Regan, Clarissa B.	Rowen, William B.
Phillips, George P.	Reichards, E. B.	Rudy, Charles E.
Phillips, J. H.	Reid, Hugh	Rueth, Lawrence J.
Phillips, John Andrew	Reily, Wm. P.	Ruff, Valentine
Pierce, Orton T.	Reilly, John M.	Runyan, Lee J.
Pierce, William L.	Reinhart, J. S.	Russell, Lillian M.
Pierson, August	Reinmuth, Ed.	Rust, Albert D., Jr.
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Pike, John A.	Reynolds, Joseph W.	Saloman, Samuel
Polkinhorn, Jos. H.	Rhine, John H.	Saltzman, Ernest C.
Porter, Frank C.	Richards, Elmer E.	Sanders, Robert E.
Post, Lucian H.	Richards, Lemuel C.	Sandifer, E. Graham
Potter, Albert E.	Richardson, Wm. P.	Sandoe, David L.
Powers, Richard	Richmond, Marion B.	Sansom, Daniel L.
Pratt, William A.	Riddle, Alpheus E.	Sappington, J. B.
Prescott, Guy L.	Riddleberger, R. E.	Sarr, George W.
Prescott, Ralph H.	Rider, Robert W.	Sauter, Balsey F.
Presley, Henry M.	Ridings, Stanley H.	Sauter, Harry F.
Preuss, Bernhardt R.	Riedel, Francis M.	Saxton, Edward
Price, Clint O.	Riedl, Wm. A., Jr.	Sayles, Charles E.
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Proctor, George H.	Rigney, Patrick A.	Schildroth, Henry T.
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Prosser, Daniel N.	Ripley, Henry L.	Schleif, George W.
Pryor, Henry D.	Rippard, George O.	Schley, George J.
Puckette, Chas. J. C.	Rissler, James M.	Schmalhoff, Wm. L.
Pulliam, Scott G.	Robbins, Carrie A.	Schmaling, Joseph W.
Purdy, Charles F.	Roberson, James R.	Schneider, Louis W.
Purvis, John R.	Roberts, Augustus L.	Schoeneman, Geo. L.
Putnam, John F., Jr.	Roberts, David J.	Schooley, Elmer E.
Pyne, Frank E.	Roberts, Flournoy C.	Schram, Martin

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 Schwing, Frank A.
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 Scrivener, F. Evarts
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 Shank, H. L.
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 Sharp, I. Walter
 Sharp, Todd C.
 Shaw, Arthur L.
 Shaw, Edmund
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 Shaw, John S.
 Shaw, Will B.
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 Shields, Wm. D. S.
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 Shirley, James D.
 Sholl, Alpheus
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 Shutterly, Charles S.
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 Sill, William S.
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 Smith, Chas. L.
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 Sullivan, Charles F.
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 Switzer, Fred. W.
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 Terwilliger, George
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Tiller, Frances A.	Ward, Ritchie F.	Wilkins, James H.
Tilley, Stephen B.	Ware, Horace B.	Willard, Clayton E.
Tomlin, J. Irving	Ware, John M.	Willey, Samuel H.
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Tompkins, H. F.	Waterman, Jason	Williams, Clifton L.
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Topper, John E.	Watkins, Harry A.	Williams, John H.
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Town, Henry C.	Watts, Nathan G.	Williams, Sandy A.
Townsend, Robert L.	Waudby, Leslie D.	Williams, S. E.
Trainham, Edgar N.	Waudby, William S.	Williams, William
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True, William F.	Weaver, William E.	Willis, James
Tuck, Frank A.	Webb, Arthur C.	Willis, Dewite
Tucker, Arthur F.	Webb, Elias S.	Willis, Theo. P. C.
Tuite, John	Webb, M. Henry	Wilmeth, Warner L.
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Turner, Wm. A. H.	Webster, Ozias S.	Wilson, George G.
Tuttle, George A.	Weeks, Lafayette D.	Wilson, Harry W.
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Tyrrell, David E.	Weiss, William J.	Wilson, John M.
Unger, Clay J.	Weitzel, John B.	Wilson, Julius L. C.
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Van Bibber, Wm. H.	Welch, William N.	Wilson, Robert A.
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Van Hook, Charles H.	Wendal, Isaac H.	Winsey, Herbert
Van Horn, Albert C.	Werneke, Fred. M.	Winters, Louis
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Wallace, Ella M.	Whitford, Victor L.	Wright, William H.
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Waller, William C. F.	Whitman, Frank H.	Yates, Richard H.
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Walsh, Jeremiah	Whittemore, E. S.	Yerger, Mathias B.
Walsmith, Joseph S.	Whyte, Joseph C.	York, Don H.
Walsmith, William F.	Wienecke, Henry	Youart, Robert E.

Young, Charles E.
 Young, Howell D.
 Young, Scott K.
 Young, Willis E.
 Ziegler, Charles J.
 Ziegler, Harry W.
 Zwicker, Hugo

Darlington, James R.
 Fell, Jennie E.
 Snelling, George E.
 Tarlton, Henry C.
 Tenley, William H.

Ralston, Jackson H.
 Topham, Washington
 Tracewell, Robert J

HONORARY.

AT THE HOME.

Alford, James R.
 Evers, Eva C.

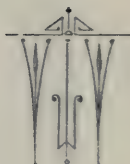
SUPERANNUATED

Chandler, James P.
 Cuddy, Matthias

Benedict, Th. E.
 Erny, Charles
 Farquhar, John M.
 Gallinger, Jacob H.
 Hall, Dr. Arthur, Jr.
 Harries, George H.
 Heath, Perry S.
 Kerr, Robert W.
 Leach, John S.
 Moore, Willis L.

APPRENTICE.

Cross, Chas. E.
 Ferber, Chas. L.
 Ferber, John J.
 Gathgens, Clause
 Green, Donald R.
 Jones, Thos. W.
 O'Brien, John A.
 Purcell, James A.
 Roberts, Lawrence L.
 Schooley, Leslie B.
 Warren, Chas. J.



OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—Continued.

Yr.	President.	Vice President.	Recording Secretary.	Corresponding Secretary.	Financial Secretary.	Treasurer.
1838	Geo. C. Smoot.	do.	Wm. Kennedy.	W. W. Curran.	do.	do.
1839	Jas. Clephane	James Haliday.	W. H. Moore.	L. A. Gobright.	do.	do.
1840	do.	F. Jefferson.	W. J. Delano.	do.	do.	do.
1841	Jas. F. Haliday.	Wm. Woodward.	A. T. Cavis.	W. J. Delano.	do.	do.
1842	do.	do.	do.	Mr. Brooks.	do.	do.
1843	F. Jefferson.	Geo. Cochran.	James Wimer.	W. J. Delano.	do.	do.
1844	do.	Wm. S. Clary.	do.	James N. Davis.	do.	do.
1845	do.	Jas. N. Davis.	J. L. Smith.	F. McNeerhany.	do.	do.
1846	C. F. Lowrey.	Jas. D. Chedal.	Thomas Rich.	P. H. Brooks.	do.	do.
1847	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1848	do.	P. H. Brooks.	do.	T. W. Howard.	do.	do.
1849	do.	R. W. Claxton.	do.	James English.	do.	do.
1850	do.	James English.	Thomas Caton.	R. W. Claxton.	do.	do.
1851	A. B. Claxton.	J. H. Thorn.	Wm. E. Nott.	Jos. Mattingly.	do.	do.
1852	James English.	do.	B. F. Wilkins.	J. C. Franzoni.	do.	do.
1853	Wm. Woodward.	Thomas Caton.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1854	do.	Wm. M. Belt.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1855	do.	do.	Thomas Rich.	W. R. McLean.	do.	do.
1856	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1857	Wm. M. Belt.	J. C. Franzoni.	H. S. Bowen.	do.	do.	do.
1858	John H. Thorn.	Thomas Rich.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1859	do.	Joel S. Brown.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1860	J. C. Franzoni.	J. J. Judge.	do.	H. S. Bowen.	do.	do.
1861	do.	W. R. McLean.	do.	do.	J. C. C. Whaley.	do.
1862	Wm. E. Nott.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1863	W. R. McLean.	S. McElwee, Jr.	W. J. Frizzell.	W. J. Frizzell.	do.	do.
1864	do.	do.	I. C. Proctor.	I. C. Proctor.	do.	do.
1865	J. C. C. Whaley.	Geo. A. R. McNeir.	E. MacMurray.	E. MacMurray.	Jesse J. Judge.	do.
1866	do.	do.	I. T. Halleck.	do.	do.	do.
			E. MacMurray.	do.	A. T. Cavis.	do.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Yr.	President.	Vice President.	Corresponding and -Recording Secy.	Financial Secretary.	Treasurer.
1867	Geo. A. R. McNeir.	Thomas Rich.	E. MacMurray.	A. T. Cavis.	W. R. McLean.
1868	W. W. Maloney.	John G. Judd.	James H. Black.	H. F. Barnard.	do.
1869	Thomas Rich.	S. P. Robertson.	C. Y. Langtree.	R. W. Kerr.	do.
1870	Jabez Lord.	Chas B. Hough.	do.	Chas. M. Robinson.	do.
1871	George J. Webb.	do.	C. F. Garrett.	do.	do.
1872	T. W. Howard.	Mr. Fitzwilliam.	L. H. Patterson.	W. W. Maloney.	do.
1873	do.	J. J. Judge.	do.	do.	do.
1874	N. Watkins.	O. F. Mattingly.	do.	do.	do.
1875	O. F. Mattingly.	A. W. Crossley.	do.	Ed. Morgan.	B. S. Platt.
1876	J. P. Hamilton.	C. M. Cyphers.	F. A. Rhoderick.	do.	do.
1877	J. H. Boner.	S. J. Phillips.	do.	J. M. Richards.	James A. Lowrey.
1878	Wm. H. Towers.	W. W. Maloney.	do.	do.	do.
1879	W. R. Ramsey.	E. J. Klopfer.	Adrian M. Jones.	William Briggs.	Wm. L. Jones.
1880	do.	Wm. A. Dodge.	do.	do.	do.
1881	W. H. Sweeney.	W. H. Hickman.	do.	George R. Gray.	do.
1882	E. C. Grumley.	Oliver Shaw.	Wm. F. Dunn.	H. L. Shomo.	do.
1883	C. M. Robinson.	E. C. Crump.	T. T. Hurdle.	do.	Byron A. Ford.
1884	I. Simonds.	H. Clay Evans.	do.	do.	do.
1885	Wm. Floyd.	Nat. Sardo.	do.	Francis J. Ward.	do.
1886			Lloyd Prather.	Jno. J. Higgins.	
1887	A. P. Marston.	B. C. Wright.	do.		
1888	Ino. B. Dickman.	J. R. Lamson.	F. H. Padgett.	do.	do.
1889	W. R. Ramsey.	Edwin Payne.	do.	do.	do.
1890	J. L. Kennedy.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1891	do.	C. C. Casterline.	do.	do.	do.
1892	W. E. Shields.	John M. Test.	do.	do.	do.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—Continued.

Yr.	President.	Vice President.	Corresponding and Recording Secy.	Financial Secretary.	Treasurer.
1893	do.	T. M. Lawler.	do.	do.	do.
1894	Geo. A. Tracy.	A. J. Arnold.	do.	do.	do.
1895	do.	E. G. Farrell.	do.	do.	do.
1896	J. D. Kehoe.	J. M. Kreiter.	C. M. Robinson.	do.	do.
			Wm. M. Garrett.	do.	do.
1897	C. M. Robinson.	A. J. Arnold.	do.	do.	do.
1898	Edwin C. Jones.	F. S. Lerch.	do.	do.	J. F. McCormick
1899	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1900	E. A. M. Lawson.	W. V. Smith.	do.	do.	John R. Berg.
1901	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1902	Joe. M. Johnson.	E. B. Meritt.	do.	do.	do.
1903	do.	Dan C. Vaughan.	do.	do.	Jas. E. Bright.
1904	John R. Berg.	W. R. Love.	Geo. G. Seibold.	do.	do.
1905	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1906	T. C. Parsons.	W. F. O'Brien.	do.	do.	do.
1907	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1908	Frank A. Kidd.	Jos. G. Stelle.	do.	do.	do.
1909	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1910	F. C. Roberts.	Francis Benzler.	do.	do.	A. J. Arnold.
1911	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jerome V. Johnson.
1912	John B. Dickman.	Eugene F. Smith.	do.	do.	do.
1913	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1914	Eugene F. Smith.	Francis Benzler.	do.	do.	do.

DELEGATES FROM COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TO CONVENTIONS.

To—	Year.	Delegates.
Nashville.....	1867	A. T. Cavis, Robt. Penman.
Washington.....	1868	Thos. F. Maher, Geo. A. R. McNeir, A. T. Cavis.
Albany.....	1869	J. T. Halleck, D. W. Flynn, E. MacMurray.
Toronto.....	1870	W. R. McLean, Geo. A. R. McNeir, D. W. Flynn.
Baltimore.....	1871	B. S. Platt, T. F. Fitzwilliam, S. P. Robertson.
Richmond.....	1872	J. M. A. Spottswood, S. E. Culverwell, W. J. Bennett.
Montreal.....	1873	W. R. McLean, W. R. Ramsey, C. M. Robinson.
St. Louis.....	1874	W. R. McLean, J. M. Richards, Allen Coffin.
Boston.....	1875	August Donath, A. F. Randolph, W. H. Hickman.
Philadelphia.....	1876	D. W. Beach, J. H. Ralston.
Louisville.....	1877	W. W. Maloney, Albert Cottle.
Detroit.....	1878	A. P. Marston, W. H. Norton, Ed. Morgan.
Washington.....	1879	M. B. Goodwin, J. M. Maloney, E. B. Robinson.
Chicago.....	1880	W. H. Sweeney, S. E. Haldeman, T. W. Clarke.
Toronto.....	1881	Harvey G. Ellis, R. W. Kerr, F. C. O'Neill.
St. Louis.....	1882	Oliver Shaw, W. A. Dodge, H. V. Bisbee.
Cincinnati.....	1883	Wm. Briggs, J. J. Higgins, E. H. Thomas.
New Orleans.....	1884	Wm. Briggs, J. M. Eggleston, H. A. Northnagle.
New York City.....	1885	Geo. W. Cox, M. H. Kendig, Geo. M. Ramsey.
Pittsburgh.....	1886	J. B. Dickman, Julian L. Wright, O. F. Mattingly.
Buffalo.....	1887	J. F. Connolly, Geo. M. Depue, Wm. F. Dunn.
Kansas City.....	1888	E. M. Blake, A. E. Ingalls, Geo. A. Tracy, W. W. Nolle.
Denver.....	1889	A. P. Marston, E. W. Oyster, H. S. Sutton, J. N. Platt.
Atlanta.....	1890	J. H. Ross, J. T. Clements, O. S. Montz, E. J. Hall.
Boston.....	1891	W. E. Shields, C. H. Leeds, L. H. Julien, C. W. Otis.
Philadelphia.....	1892	E. A. M. Lawson, D. S. Hussey, J. W. Cross, C. C. Thompson.
Chicago.....	1893	J. W. Usilton, J. L. Kennedy, J. K. Seagraves, A. L. Randall.
Louisville.....	1894, 1895	T. M. Lawler, E. T. Toner, John S. Leech, W. E. Greenfield.

DELEGATES FROM COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TO CONVENTIONS—Continued.

To—	Year.	Delegates.
Colorado Springs.....	1896, 1897	Shelby Smith, E. W. Patton, Jno. McCormick, J. H. O'Brien.
Syracuse.....	1898	J. H. Schoepf, J. C. Mackey, G. G. Seibold, Z. T. Jenkins.
Detroit.....	1899	John S. Leech, H. B. Goodrell, C. E. Holmes, T. M. Ring.
Milwaukee.....	1900	A. W. Bowen, E. C. Jones, C. A. Sheldon, H. F. Sauter.
Birmingham.....	1901	E. E. Weir, D. L. Murray, W. M. Leavitt, C. T. Graf.
Cincinnati.....	1902	T. A. Bynum, A. F. Bloomer, D. W. Fleming, J. T. Herbert.
Washington.....	1903	F. S. Lerch, Harry O'Donnell, E. B. Meritt, J. R. Purvis.
St. Louis.....	1904	T. C. Parsons, Dan C. Vaughan, Anna C. Wilson, Frank A. Kidd.
Toronto.....	1905	Mark H. Barnum, P. S. Steele, Joe M. Johnson, H. C. Knapp.
Colorado Springs.....	1906	F. C. Roberts, Frank D. Smith, John R. Berg, Teresa McDonald.
Hot Springs.....	1907	J. A. Huston, C. I. Willey, W. R. Love, H. W. Templar.
Boston.....	1908	Jason Waterman, C. W. Radley, R. W. Burnside, W. F. O'Brien.
St. Joseph.....	1909	L. R. Taylor, F. N. Whitehead, W. S. Schinnerer, Joseph C. Whyte.
Minneapolis.....	1910	Allen G. Flowers, John O'Donnoghue, M. L. Statler, Philip Nachman.
San Francisco.....	1911	Oscar D. Hyler, B. L. Feeney, E. W. Morcock, R. W. Summers.
Cleveland.....	1912	W. H. Cornish, J. U. McCormick, T. J. Fitzwilliam, E. H. Andrew.
Nashville.....	1913	E. M. Nevils, R. E. Sanders, M. N. Serrano, F. H. Long.
Providence.....	1914	A. C. Haley, Dale C. Sheriff, J. B. Dickman, C. M. O'Connell.

I. T. U. Honors Conferred on Members of No. 101

International honors were conferred upon many members of No. 101, William H. McLean being president of the I. T. U. June 2, 1873, to June 1, 1874, and Samuel Haldeman from June 5, 1879, to June 11, 1880. Both of these gentlemen are well remembered by a great many members of No. 101. Possessing qualities that endeared them to the entire craft, it is small wonder that they should be called to occupy the highest office within the gift of the International.

Other Columbia Union members who were elected to serve the International Union were as follows:

1874—W. D. Redfield, second vice president.

1879—Jackson H. Ralston, International delegate to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Ralston, a successful member of the bar in this city, is an honorary member of No. 101. He was the legal adviser of the Union during the eight-hour strike in 1906.

1880—Andrew J. Preall, second vice president.

1883—William Briggs, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Briggs was re-elected in 1884.

1884—August Donath, delegate to the Federation of Trades.

1886—August Donath, trustee of the Childs-Drexel Fund, for five years. Charles Gamewell, second vice president. Julian L. Wright, delegate to the Federation of Trades. Mr. Gamewell was re-elected in 1887.

1888—Columbus Hall, second vice president. Re-elected in 1889.

1890—August Donath, Columbus Hall, Amos J. Cummings, trustees of the Union Printers Home.

1891—August Donath, Columbus Hall, trustees of the Home. W. E. Shields, delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

1892—H. C. McFarland, second vice president. Columbus Hall, trustee of the Home.

1893—H. C. McFarland, second vice president. Columbus Hall, trustee of the Home.

1894-95—James A. Power, organizer.

1902-03—William M. Garrett, delegate to the American Federation of Labor. E. W. Patton, trustee of the Home.

1908 to 1914—Anna C. Wilson, trustee of the Home.

1912-13—F. C. Roberts, Agent of the Home.

1914—Joe M. Johnson, Agent of the Home.

This list does not include committeemen and representatives who were appointed by the International officers.



The Union Printers Home

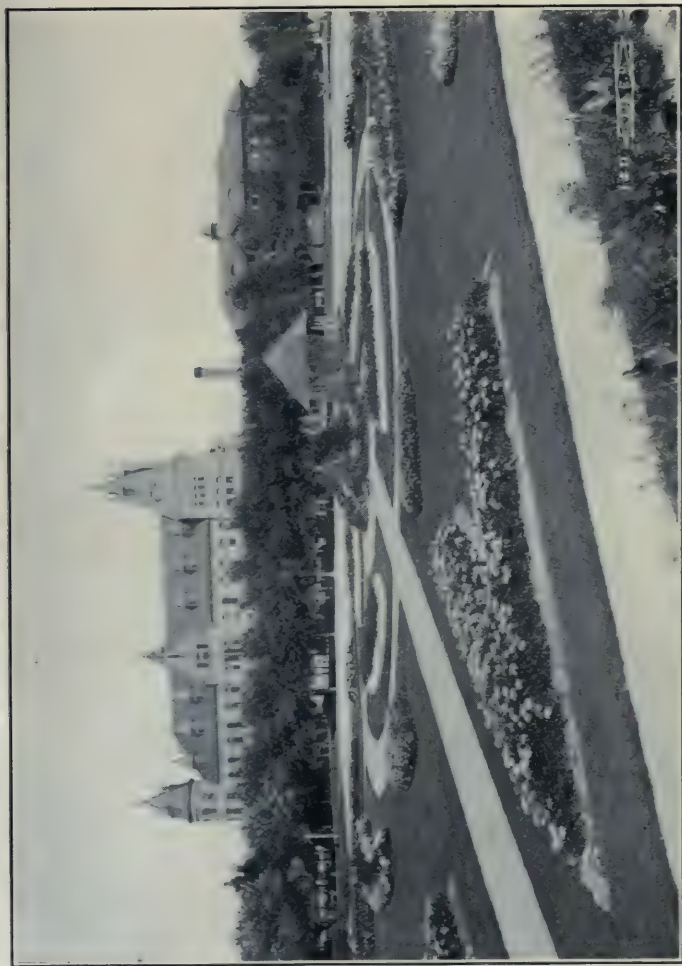
BY JOHN C. DALEY

Superintendent.

THE Union Printers Home, located at Colorado Springs, Colo., erected and maintained by members of the International Typographical Union, is the pride and glory of the craft and the admiration of the many thousand visitors who annually inspect this great monument to the fraternalistic spirit of the Union printers of North America.

Over 57 years ago, at the session of the then National Typographical Union, held at New Orleans, La., the first proposition was made to establish a home, or asylum, for aged and infirm printers. The idea apparently was not seriously considered at that time, however, and the question again was discussed at several succeeding conventions, without any definite action being taken.

At the Pittsburgh session in 1886 the needed impetus was given to the home movement by the presentation to the convention of a check for \$10,000 signed jointly by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, both of Philadelphia, Mr. Childs having been an employer of Union printers for many years. The letter transmitting the check said that it was given "without condition or suggestion of any kind, as an absolute gift, in full confidence that the sagacious and conservative counselors of your Union will make or order wise use of it for the good of the Union."



THE UNION PRINTERS HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Erected and Maintained by the International Typographical Union



The Union printers of the country augmented this fund to such an extent during the next four years that it had swelled to more than \$25,000 when the convention met at Atlanta, Ga., in 1890. Definite plans had then been agreed upon for the establishment of a home for aged and afflicted members, 80 acres of land lying one mile east of Colorado Springs having been donated to the International Typographical Union by the citizens of that city on condition that a home be erected thereon within two years at a cost of not less than \$20,000.

That the printers more than made good on the stipulation is testified to by the fact that they dedicated the first building erected on the grounds on May 12, 1892—the birthday of Mr. Childs—after an expenditure for building and furnishing of over \$70,000, and had a surplus left of \$13,000. The building is of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings, and is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide.

Soon after the erection of the main building it became apparent that an additional structure would be necessary to properly care for tubercular patients, who largely predominated among the residents of the Home, and in 1898 what is known as the Hospital Annex was completed at a cost of \$22,000. A laundry and heating plant costing \$12,500 and a \$3,500 cottage for the use of the superintendent were also added. Later improvements consist of a library addition, containing 10,000 volumes; an open-air pavilion, solarium, cattle barns and sheds, greenhouses, carpenter and paint shops, etc.

In 1904 specially constructed tents were erected for the treatment more particularly of those afflicted with pulmonary troubles, 20 of these tents being now located near the Annex. They have hardwood floors, built-in wardrobes, sanitary washstands and drawers, and are steam heated, lighted by electricity, and have electric call bells. Experiments with these tents so far have amply demonstrated their efficiency in the treatment of lung trouble.

Altogether the Union Printers Home is one of the best appointed institutions of its character in the country, and is maintained absolutely by money contributed monthly by members of the International Typographical Union. Aside from the Childs-Drexel gift of \$10,000 the Home has received but one endowment, that being a bequest of \$1,100 by Julia A. Ladd, of Shirley, Mass. In 1912 an additional tract of 160 acres was purchased adjoining the original 80 acres, and conservative estimates now place the value of the Home property at \$1,000,000.

There are now 178 residents domiciled at the institution, and everything is at hand to restore health to the afflicted and make less burdensome the remaining years of the superannuated. A landscape gardener is regularly employed and the floral beauty of the grounds is unsurpassed.

The Union Printers Home also has the added distinction of being the only institution of its kind in the world.



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[Seibold, George Gordon (comp.)]

Historical sketch of Columbia typographical union number one hundred and one.

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